CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,232—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle "Glentromie"... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" } Rs. 21 Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	19th Sept
				Saturday.
P.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3438	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
P.L. GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th "
P.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	15th "
P.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	6015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	13th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Masagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROSETTA	3525	800	E. Crewe	25th Sept.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	...	...	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahoricle	4,000	600	21st Sept. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
15th September, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
HISPANIA	3,380 T.R.	S. Abrey	20th Sept.
ROUMANIA	3,387 T.R.	C. H. Hillcoat	4th Oct.



THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
SECOND SALOON.
The superior Second Saloon accommodation of the Superb new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to us Intending passengers should make early application. arrange select parties and suitable berthing.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna;
can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st SEPTEMBER, after arrival of in-coming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVI.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 24th September.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on 20th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,346 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th September, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 24th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WATSON & CO.'S GENERAL CLEARANCE SALE,

NOW ON

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a Second-Class Certificated ENGINEER, for erecting one new Nasmith Wilson and Co.'s half press and finisher Engines, Pumps and Boiler, &c., for a Cotton Pressing Factory and work. The same along with the existing Cotton Ginning Factories, near the Anklesar Station. None but a thoroughly experienced Engineer in the erection and working of Nasmith Wilson Cotton presses need apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials of previous services, stating terms and salary required.
PESTONJI NUSSURWANJI GINWALLA,
Abkari Contractor, Ahmedabad.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our
GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE
for the coming season.
This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.
A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.
And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.
WANTED, an ARAB or WALER charger up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.
TO LET.
A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co., have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the Prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

CHAMPAGNES—

Giesler's For India Brand, 1884 Vintage	Qts. Rs.	54 0
Do. Do. do.	Pts. "	31 0
Perrier Jouet's Reserve Cuvée	Qts. Rs. 61, Pts. "	35 0
Heidseick's Dry Monopole	Qts. " 57, Pts. "	32 0
Roederer's Reserve	Qts. " 58, Pts. "	33 0

CLARETS—

St. Julien Medoc	Per Doz.	Bottles	Rs.	10	0	Half Bottles	Rs.	6	0
Bordeaux	"	"	"	10	0	"	"	6	0
Petit Medoc	"	"	"	13	0	"	"	7	8
Superior Medoc	"	"	"	16	0	"	"	9	8
Chateaux Larose	"	"	"	26	0	"	"	14	8
Chateaux Margaux	"	"	"	32	0	"	"	17	0

BURGUNDIES—

Chambertin	Per Doz.	Bottles	Rs.	30	Half Bottles	Rs.	16	8
Pomard	"	"	"	21	"	"	11	8
Maçon	"	"	"	23	"	"	12	8
Beaune	"	"	"	19	"	"	10	8
Chablis	"	"	"	18	"	"	10	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., invite attention to the LARGE REDUCTION made in the Price of Stores, &c.

HAMS AND BACON.	Rs. a.
York and Wilts Hams, 9 to 16 lbs., per lb.	0 13
Hams, Boneless, cooked, 4lb. tins "	1 5
Ham, Lunch, American per tin	1 3
Wiltshire Bacon, in cut per lb.	0 13
(Quantities exceeding 10 lbs., one anna per lb. less.)	
Wiltshire Bacon in 2 to 3 lb. tins, per lb.	1 1
Bath Chaps, in about 3 lb. tins "	1 0
CHEESE.	
Double Gloucester, in cut per lb.	0 13
(Quantities exceeding 10 lbs., one anna per lb. less.)	
Gruyere, in cut, in season per lb.	0 12
" " in 4 lb. tins "	1 1
Dutch, by the whole cheese, about 4 lbs per lb.	0 11
Cheddar, in tins, about 2¼ lbs. per tin	2 2
Parmesan, grated per but	1 1
Stilton, in jars per jar	5 0
BUTTERS.	
Scandinavian, Finest, in 1lb. tins per tin	1 4
French, pure, ½ lb. tin As. 9 ; 1 lb. tin per tin	1 0
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.	
Anchovy Paste, Ham and Chicken Yarmouth Bloater, Beef Lobster, Pate a Diable, Devilled Ham, Shrimp, Ham, Strasbourg Tongue, Small per tin	0 5
Do. do. large do.	0 10
SOUPS.	
Cressy, Gravy, Green Pea, Julienne, Mutton Broth, Palestine, Soup, and Bouilli and Vegetable per tin	0 9
Do. all the above in ½ lb. tins "	0 5
Giblet Hotch Potch, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, Ox Tail and Ox Cheek "	0 11
Do. all the above, in ½ lb. tins "	0 6
Hare, ½ lb. tin As. 7 ; 1 lb. tins "	0 10
Real Turtle, for Invalids, in ½ lb. tin "	1 2

FISH.	Rs. a.
Anchovies in Oil (Maille's) per tin	0 12
Caviare, Russian "	1 5
Cod, Fresh, 1 lb, tin As. 8 ; 2 lb. tins. "	0 15
" Roes, 1 lb. tin "	0 9
Digby Chicks, the great Fish luxury. "	0 9
Eels, Fresh "	1 2
Haddocks, Findon, 1 lb. tins per tin	0 9
Herrings—A la Sardine "	0 11
" Dried Red "	0 15
" Fresh "	0 5
" Kippered "	0 10
" In Tomato Sauce "	0 12
" In Shrimp Sauce "	0 12
Yarmouth Bloaters "	0 14
Lax Norvegian, for "ante-pasto" "	1 6
Lobsters, Rock Island "	0 9
Mackerel—Fresh, 1 lb. tins "	0 7
Oysters—American, in pint tins "	0 7
" Milton "	0 13
Pilchards, in Oil "	0 10
Sardines—In Oil, half tins "	0 6
" " double tins "	0 10
" Do. Finest half tins "	0 12
" Do. double tins "	1 3
" Aux Tomates, half tins "	0 11
Salmon, Scotch or Irish, 1 lb. tin "	1 2
" " " 2 lb. " "	2 3
" Oregon, best American "	0 8
Salmon Trout, 2 lb. tins "	2 8
Shrimps, Parataria "	1 0
Turbot, fresh "	0 10
Tunny (Thon Marine) "	1 4
Whitebait "	1 0

Wine and General Imports Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instrument's Act of 1881.

TO BE disposed of on account of bad health of the present lessor, a contract with the PERIM COAL Co., Ld., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to shipping, ration to coolies, &c. &c., still to run for 19 months with the option of renewal for 5 years.
For the same reason the contractor will also dispose of his Hotel (Grand Hotel de l' Universe,) established since 1868.
For all informations please address to J. Suel, Aden, or to the PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 27 Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th September 1890, at 3 p. m. for the purpose of transacting the following business :—
I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1890.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFERS BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 30th September 1890, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.
i. e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1890.

THE UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum long felt by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points, felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are fond of the noble language.
Price Rs. 2, Cloth Cover and Paper, Rs. 1-8.
Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculean work itself.
It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.
To be had from the following Agency offices :—
1. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.
2. Messrs. SAYAD RAJA and Co., Akekwala, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company, during the coming Cotton Season :—

Broach.	Jalgaum.
Pallej.	Agra.
Sumnee.	Etawah.
Randere.	Kosi.
Khangaum.	Delhi.
Sheagaum.	Bhilwara.
Oomrawattee.	Kekri
Karunja.	

These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row.
Tenders will be received up to the 10th October, 1890. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 15th September, 1890.

FOR SALE.

THE GADBROOK ESTATE. Nellacottah Wynaad, containing 585 acres of which 117 acres are Planted with Coffee and 50 with Cinchona and 30 are felled cleared and pitted ready for planting with 2 Bungalows and Coffee and Cinchona Bark stores, Pulper &c., thereon.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and sea breeze, and is of the best designs Offers open till 30th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months Rs. 26
Six months " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay. or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.
OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 334, High Holborn London, Eng.

IMPORTANT.
RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
15 per cent. on CLOCKS.
15 per cent. on CHRONOMETERS.
15 per cent. on WATCH CHAINS.
15 per cent. on CHARMS.
15 per cent. on RINGS.
15 per cent. on BROOCHES.
15 per cent. on EARRINGS, &c.
15 per cent. on SILVER JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ALL JEWELLERY.
15 per cent. on ELECTRO-PLATE.
15 per cent. on SILVER PLATE.
15 per cent. on PIANOFORTES
15 per cent on ORGANS.
15 per cent. on MUSICAL BOXES.
15 per cent. on BICYCLES.
15 per cent. on TRICYCLES.
15 per cent. on ALL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
15 per cent. on EVERYTHING.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 " do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.
NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes
Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat " "
Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat " "
Beaver Flexible Felt Hat " "
Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat " "
Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat " "
} Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.

Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps.
A large assortment of checks stripes and self colors.
} Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

On FRIDAY, 19th at 8 O'CLOCK.
IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.
STAFF-CAPTAIN MUKTANAND (HUDSON).
of the Prison Gate Brigade Work.
and
CAPT. PARIPOORANAM (COAD)
late of Bori Bunder Hall.
WILL BE MARRIED
BY THE
CHIEF SECRETARY (COLONEL AJEET SINGH).
Admission, 1 anna. Reserved Seats, 4 annas.
On the following Saturday and Sunday.
GREAT ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.
in the Bori Bunder Hall.
Newly and prettily altered and decorated.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY,

A GENERAL MEETING will be held at the SCHOOL OF ART on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 5-30 p.m., to pass the accounts and to sanction alteration on the Rules.

L. R. W. FOREST.
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of 4,35,000, Indian maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry at noon on TUESDAY, 14th October 1890, (29th Kunni 1066) when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of 500 Rs. before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete. This deposit may be paid in advance in the Commercial Treasury and the Commercial Agent's receipt produced, or the amount may be paid in the Huzur Cutcherry itself.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into within a week before the Commercial Agent on an eight anna stamp paper provided by them.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustained in consequence of their default and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accure from the re-sale of the contract.

6. The contract will be put up in such convenient lots, as may be desirable at the time of the sale.

	Maunds.
Alleppey	2,40,000
Quilon	1,40,000
Moonambum	55,000

7. The salt be delivered into the Bankshalls or Godowns noted in the margin at the cost of the contractor.

8. The delivery should commence immediately after contract and be completed before the end of April, 1891.

9. The salt should be brought and landed in bags from the Bombay works. The empty bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weight-bridge and counting 82½ English lbs. to one Indian maund.

At Moonambum and Quilon weighing machines will be used.

11. The Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty or any other payment except 3 pies per maund. The following rules will regulate the shipment and delivery of salt and must be strictly complied with.

(a) On entering into contract, the contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and the signature of the Commercial Agent specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Commercial Agent to the Bombay salt authorities.

(c) On production of the original certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the contractor to export free of duty, but on payment of 3 pies per maund, as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each vessel will be entered in the certificate in the possession of the contractor and in the duplicate and will also be communicated to the Commercial Agent.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Commercial Agent to ascertain whether the whole quantity shipped has been landed. In case of any deficiency, the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on the quantity found deficient shall be levied. No allowance for wastage will be made.

(e) After each shipment has been received, the Commercial Agent will grant a certificate stating whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case will certify that the full duty, that may be in force at the time of import has been received from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f) This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within 2 months at the latest from the date of shipment.

12. Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of Rs 10 per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

13. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

14. Approved samples of Bombay salt will be exhibited at the time of sale and only such salt must be supplied. All salt of inferior quality will be rejected and any salt so rejected shall be paid for at the selling price that may prevail at the time of import and taken back by the contractor.

15. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

16. Any further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. ROHDE,
Commercial Agent, Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 18th August, 1890.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC
ASTHMA BALSAM.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR
WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.
Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY :—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

HAND BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha together with appendixes and a copious index."
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD
Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky, Rs. 23-8 per doz.
Apply to
LYON & Co.,
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EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,250.

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Made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

LONDON INVESTMENTS.

State, Municipal, and other Public Loans negotiated and issued upon the London market.

For all particulars apply direct to the Agents.

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INVEST MENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

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Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.	
Single Temple or Turn-pin .... from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's .... "	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" .... from "	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's .... "	15
SILVER FRAMES.	
Single Temple or Riding Hooks .... "	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's .... "	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles .... "	21
Do. do. do Dr. Menist's .... "	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs .... "	20
Do. do do. Gold Springs .... "	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's .... "	25
GOLD FRAMES.	
Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from "	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's .... "	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks .... "	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's .... "	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs .... from "	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's .... "	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs .... "	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's .... "	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.	
Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins .... from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. ...... from "	18
Gold Framed do do. ...... from "	35
STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.	
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides from "	6
Silver do. do. do. ... from "	25
Gold do. do. do. ... from "	60
JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.	
Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed .... from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. .... from "	30
Gold do. do. .... from "	75
LORGNONS.	
A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles .... Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts ... "	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable.... .... "	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS............................Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
" Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and "	1	8
" Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each "	3	0
" " Gold	each from "	10	0

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BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,

Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!
H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18 ______ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______ 188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862........	£309,690	0	0
" 1885........	£938,156	0	0
" 1886........	£955,039	0	0
" 1889........	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to................	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,343,40[illegible] 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,[illegible],508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept. 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. [illegible]-Williams, Esq.; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39A, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..................	$8,158,062·50
RESERVE FUND..................	$5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
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Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY..................As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion............	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE. WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" [illegible]

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Esplanade, 5-45.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Football, Young Men's Christian Association Frst Eleven vs. next Eleven, 5-15 a.m.
Cricket: Frere Club, Parel Gymkhana, vs. Esplanade, 11 a.m.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.—Mr. N. K. Masani is the winner of the Chess Tournament, Sassoon Institute.

G. I. P. R.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 13th September, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 59,963, in the total earnings.

H. H. THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.—A paragraph appeared a few days ago, stating that H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana had arrived in Bombay. The Agent to his Highness in Bombay writes us saying our information is incorrect, and that H. H. the Thakore has not come to Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Jeswuntsing, the Thakore of Limree, arrived from Poona on Tuesday, and took up his residence in the bungalow of Panachund Heerachund, at Falkland Road. His Highness was accompanied by nineteen followers.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Lower Mahim, respecting the death of a woman, named Bheema, aged 25 years. On the night previous she had a quarrel with her husband, and was shortly after missed from her house. On a search being made her dead body was found floating in a well. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—An inquest was held at Matoonga yesterday, by the Coroner, respecting the death of Hurry Rama, a cultivator, aged 30 years. He was bitten on the left foot by a snake whilst sleeping in a hut the night previous, and died within two hours after the occurrence. The verdict was that the death of Hurry Rama was caused by snake-bite.

A MISSING BOAT.—Ahmed bin Abed, the Nacoda of an Arab bugalow, named "Cohairisin," reported on Tuesday evening last to the water police, that as he was leaving the harbour at 2 p.m., on Monday, the 15th instant, a boat belonging to the bugalow, which was being towed astern of his vessel, with a man in it, broke loose, and drifted away; he, the Nacoda states, that he tried to pick up the boat, but could not do so, and when it became dark he lost sight of the boat. The bugalow was bound for Muscat.

THEFT AT MESSRS. RITCHIE STEUART & CO.—Before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, a peon, named Govind Bhugwat, of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart & Co., was charged by Inspector Briscoe with the theft of sundry articles of stationery, valued at Rs. 3, the property of the above company. Mr. Byramjee D.Panday, an assistant in the firm, appeared and gave evidence as to the property being missed from the premises for some time past. The prisoner who was arrested in the act of disposing of some of the stationery in the bazars admitted having appropriated several articles on previous occasions without permisison, and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three weeks.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-30, Bombay time, (weather permitting):—

Overture......Tancredi....................Rossini.
Quadrille... ..Fun of the Fair.........Williams.
Valse ....Les Fatineurs...........Waldteufel.
Fantasia ......Gipsy's Life..............Thiere.
Valse ....Our last ....Lamothe.
Polka ....Drink, Puppy, Drink..D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following pro- gramme of music wili be played by the Band of St. Mary's College, at 5-45 this evening:—

Quadrilie.........Faraway..............Montgomery
Overture.........The Swiss Family...Weigel
Valse ....Barcarolle ....Waldtenfel
Tyrolese..........Melodies ....Renner
Polka.............Back and Tan ......Lowthian
March......W...The Warritor's Joy...GGungl

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Musjid Bunder station, respecting the death of Gunput Gungaram, aged 50 years. Deceased was a goldsmith and lived at Coorla. At 5-35 a.m. yesterday, when the Poona passengers train arrived and stopped at the Musjid station, the driver and fireman of that train shouted to the porter Govind Babajee and pointed out to the body of the deceased lying on the up line of the rails. The porter went there and saw that the body of the deceased was crushed, and that he was dead. It was supposed that the deceased was run over by the 10-30 train from Coorla. The verdict was, that the death of Gunput Gungaram was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a railway train.

BURGLARY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.—On Monday night last the house of Venayek Narayen at Mount Road, Mazagon, a clerk in Messrs. Southwell and Austin's Establishment in the Fort, was broken into by a pane of glass being removed from a window above the door on the ground floor. The wife of the complainant heard some one in the room on the second floor and raised an alarm, and on complainant getting up discovered his silver watch, puggree, two coats, a silk *degojee*, two *bundis*, and a shawl missing, also his purse containing five currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 6-8 in silver. On a search being made, the whole of the property with the exception of the notes and cash were found lying outside the house. The currency notes, it appears, are stamped with the name of Southwell and Austin.

A DISHONEST LIBRARIAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dadabhoy Muncherjee Gobai, the Librarian of the Anjuman Islam Library, was charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. Richardson with criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 300 belonging to the Anjuman Islam Library at the Two Tanks. It appears the duty of the accused was to enter in a book the subscriptions to the Library collected by the library peon, whereas instead of doing so he appropriated the amounts that was made over to him by the peon to his own use. Dadabhoy Muncherjee Gobai, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted, and sentenced by the Magistrate for four months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo a further term of three months rigorous' imprisonment.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

RE KESHAVJEE TOOLSIDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Scott, appearing on behalf of some witnesses, asked for a postponement of the order of examination issued under section 36 of the Insolvency Act. As there was no opposition, the application was granted. Mr. Manker also obtaining a month's extension of the insolvent's interim order, which expired that day.

RE MANECKLAL MATHURADAS.

The insolvent was granted an extension to his interim order for two months on the motion of Mr. Manker.

RE GOOLAM HUSEIN MYA JAN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension for two months of his interim order, which expired that day.

RE THAKERSY HARIDAS.

On Mr. Manker applying for an interim order his Lordship enquired if the insolvent had deposited any books of accounts, as he had failed for Rs. 19,000. As counsel said "no" his Lordship refused to grant an order until such time as the books were deposited in the office of the Official Assignee.

RE DOSSA KIRPAL.

Mr. Manker moved on behalf of the insolvent, for a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing, on the ground that his client was settling with his creditors. As an opposing creditor, who was present, agreed, the postponement was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following persons appeared and received their personal discharges:—Maneckjee Sorabji Gotla, Babaji Luxuman Mahatary, Morarjee Mathuradas Thaker, Syad Abdoola Syad Kadar, Ramjee Satwajee Chawan and another, Govindjee Jaitha Kansara and another, Oomarkhan Anwarkhan Pathan, Elija Benjamin Bomnolker, Hardress Crispin Peris, Chinia Ramaya Mochi, William Moyllan, Wagool, and Rashid bin Issa Khalifa.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

THE report of the administration of the Bombay Port Trust was issued yesterday, and from it we take the following extracts:—

The estimates for the year anticipated a deficit of Rs. 1,65,443. The results of the year's working are even less favorable with regard to revenue than the estimates, but, on the other hand, a considerable sum was saved in expenditure, and after the appropriation of one lakh, as usual, for the reduction of capital debt, the actual deficit is Rs. 85,536.

The estimates and actuals compare as follows:—Expenditure, including interest on debt estimated at Rs. 45,32,584, actuals, Rs. 42,83,282; revenue estimated at Rs. 43,67,141, actuals, Rs. 41,97,746; estimated deficit *, Rs. 1,65,443; actual deficit †, Rs. 85,536.

This deficit will be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund that the Trustees have accumulated, so as to avoid the possibility of having unexpectedly to raise the charges on the trade in years when from transient causes the revenue falls off. This fund now stands at Rs. 16,90,505. Government, under the provisions of section 51 of the Port Trust Act, have recently decided that 16 lakhs shall for the present be a sufficient sum for the Trustees to invest on this account, and the withdrawal from the investments of the above deficit will reduce the reserve to about the same sum as Government have fixed.

The reserve is invested as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government 4 per cent. securities of the nominal value of...	8,63,800	0	0
Port Trust Foreshore Bonds 4 per cent. of the nominal value of	21,700	0	0
Port Trust 4 per cent. debentures, 1883 and 1885 issues of the value of...	5,05,005	6	1
Port Trust 5 per cent. debentures, 1887 issue of the value of...	3,00,000	0	0
Rs. ...	16,90,505	6	1

The capital debt due to Government has, since the submission of the last report, been reduced by Rs. 4,37,914, of which Rs. 2,62,171 was the revenue surplus of 1888-89, and Rs. 94,868 the unexpended balance of one lakh that the Trustees are under obligation to Government to set aside in each year for the reduction of capital debt or construction of new works chargeable to capital. The remainder is made up of the sale proceeds (Rs. 9,438) of a number of wagons, for which the Trustees had no fur her use, and (Rs. 71,437) the value of land at Colaba Point transferred to Government for the Defence Works. These payments, as mutually agreed, were applied one-half to the reduction of the interest-bearing and one-half to the non-interest-bearing debt. The capital interest-bearing debt due to Government on 31st March stood at Rs. 3,54,34,157, and non-interest-bearing debt at Rs. 6,25,721. In the past year the same provision of one lakh was made, and against it Rs. 13,114 only have been charged on account of the purchase of new plant, leaving a balance of Rs 86,886, which in like manner, will be applied to the reduction of capital debt.

Of the sum mentioned in para. 4. asowing to Government, Rs. 2,67,47,931 bears interest at 4½ per cent., Rs. 86,86 226 at 4 per cent., and Rs. 6,25,721 bears no interest. In addition to the Government debt, the Trustees on 31st March last owed upon bonds issued to Foreshore proprietors Rs. 75,42,800, these bearing interest at 4 per cent. guaranteed by Government, and Rs. 47,44,876 borrowed on debentures, of which Rs. 24,35,876 bears interest at 4 per cent. and Rs. 23,09,000 at 5 per cent. The Trustees' capital debt at 31st March thus aggregated Rs. 4,83,47,555, while the property vested in them has cost Rs. 5,14.23,508.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the past two years are thus contrasted:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.
Income......Rs.	43,07,605	Rs.	41,97,746
Expenditure ,,	40,45,434	,,	42,83,282
Surplus Rs.	2,62,171.	Deficit Rs.	85,536.

The number of vessels that entered the Port during the past five years (excluding Government vessels, velss put back from sea owing to stress of weather, fishing boats, and boats under 10 tons) has been as follows:—

		1885-86. No.	1885-86. Tonnage	1886-87. No.	1886-87. Tonnage
Square-rigged vessels	Steam	1,067	1,398,320	1,055	1,434,568
	Sailing	101	97,196	111	101,687
Country craft		13,140	444,517	11,593	480,081
			1,940,063		2,016,339

1887-88. No.	1887-88. Tonnage.	1888-89. No.	1888-89. Tonnage.	1889-90. No.	1889-90. Tonnage.
1,092	15,12,671	1,113	15,36.289	1,087	14,83,244
109	1,02.083	54	46,477	32	21,287
15,206	496.551	14,790	4,78,961	14,297	4,66,691
	2,112,105		2,061,727		1,971,222

There has been a decrease in the number of square-rigged vessels entering the port as compared with the previous year, the numbers being 1,087 in 1889-90 as against 1,113 in 1888-89. The decrease is due, without doubt, to the depression of trade referred to farther on in examining the figures relating to the revenue of the Trust.

Sailing vessels are giving way to steamers, the number having fallen year by year; and 32 sailing vessels only entered in 1889-90 against 54 in 1888-89, and 109 in 1887-88. There is a decrease also in the number and tonnage of native craft, partly due to dull trade and partly to the increased quantity of coast cargo carried in steamers running to ports in the Presidency.

The wharfage fees at the Bunders and at the docks have undergone periodic reduction during the earlier years; but the progress made in rents and other sources of income is fairly brought out.

CHIEF ITEMS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR TWO YEARS

A comparison of the imports and exports of some of the chief items of traffic during the past two years is made in the following statement, both Bunders and Docks being included:—

IMPORTS.

	1888-89	1889-90	Inc:	Dec.
Piece-goods......Bales	333,014	298,066	......	34,948
Twist and yarn ,,	41,276	37,272	......	4,004
Iron ....Tons	67,296	63,912	......	3,384
Machinery ...... ,,	39,851	49,140	9,289	......
Coal .... ,,	325,698	248,658	......	77,040
Cotton.........Packages.	465,984	431,916	......	34,068
Wool............... ,,	35,549	38,089	2,540	......
Rice, Wheat and other Grain...Tons	221,936	192,710	......	29,226
Sugar, Sugar-candy and Jagree .... ,,	65,025	72,791	7,762	......
Kerosine Oil...Cases	920,516	978,150	57,634	......
Timber...........Tons	81,673	73,407	......	8,266
Bricks, Tiles, Chunam and Sand........... ,,	334,045	286,662	......	47,383
Hay and Straw ,,	69,236	71,031	1,795	......
Do. ......Bales	4,658	10,695	6,037	......
Firewood ....Tons	124,584	143,612	19,028	......
State and other Railway Stores under contract............ ,,	164,588	36,015	......	128,573

EXPORTS.

	1888-89	1889-90	Inc.	Dec.
Grain...........Tons.	688,681	407,165	......	281,516
Seeds........... ,,	352,791	315,358	......	37,433
Groundnuts ... ,,	21,736	32,181	10,445	....
Cotton ....Bales	1,238,356	1,405,953	167,597	....
Piece-goods ... ,,	204,311	210,765	6,454	....
Twist and yarn ,,	387,131	431,355	44,224	....
Iron ....Tons	32,560	32,629	69	....
Bones........... ,,	11,714	8,647	......	3,067
Hides...........No.	519,098	288,163	......	230,935
Opium ....Chests	27,465	28,724	1,259	....
Coal ....Tons	45,436	76,208	30,772	....
Sugar and Sugar candy. Tons.	04,213	36,206	1,993	....
Kerosine Oil...Cases.	59,249	42,451	......	16,798.

The Traffic Manager and the Docks Superintendent, whose reports are appended, comment in some detail on the trade at the Bunders and Docks, respectively, so that only the more important items call for notice in this more general report.

PIECE-GOODS.

The imports of piece-goods show a decrease of 34,948 bales as compared with 1888-89 and of 14,257 as compared with the average of the past five years. The whole of the imports of the last year were landed at the Docks.

The exports are above the average anb show an increase in the past year of 6,454 bales as compared with 1888-89. The bulk of the exports as hitherto are by boats and other vessels that load in the stream, but several coasting vessels having taken up berths at the docks, there is an appreciable increase in the proportion shipped there. The shipments in the stream amounted to 177,254 bales, and in the docks to 33,511.

The imports of twist and yarn in 1889-90 are less than they have been for several years. The whole number of bales imported were landed at the docks. The export of twist and yarn for several years previous to 1888-89 maintained an annual rate of increase of about 40,000 bales. In that year the exports receded to the extent of 1,730 bales, but an increase of 44,224 again appears in the exports of last year. Out of the 431,355 bales exported, 329,732 were shipped at the docks, and 101,623 in the stream.

The imports of coal have been:—1889-90,—248,658 tons. There is a falling off, as compared with 1888-89, of 77,040 tons, but the imports of 1888-89 were exceptionally heavy. The average of the four previous years is 277,971. The Traffic Manager is of opinion that, owing to the heavy imports of 1888-89, large stocks probably remained in hand at the end of that year and checked the imports of 1889-90.

The imports of sugar, sugarcandy and jagree amounted to 72,791 tons against 65,029 tons in 1888-89. There was a considerable decrease in the importation of sugar from Mauritius, but the deficiency was to some extent made up by imports from Europe. Twenty-eight sugar-laden vessels discharged in the docks last year against eighteen in 1888-89. The quantity discharged in the Docks was 54,304 tons, and at the Bunders 7,539 tons.

The imports of kerosine oil were in excess of any previous year. Besides the imports, 729,230 cases were transhipped in the stream, making a total of 1,707,380 cases, of which 404,298 cases were American oil and 1,303,082 Russian oil from Batoum. There is an increase, including transhipments, of 126,319 cases American oil and 74,018 cases of Russian oil. The imports are confined to the Mazagon Bunder, where the godowns are situated. The article is not allowed to be landed at the Docks.

There is a falling off of 8,266 tons in the imports of timber. 73,407 tons were imported in 1889-90, and in the preceding year 81,673 tons. The average imports of the past five years are 82,127 tons. Vessels entirely laden with timber discharge in the stream, and the only timber discharged in the docks is that brought in the shape of planks and scantlings from Singapore by steamers on the return voyage from China. The quantity landed at the Bunders was 68,185 tons, and in the Docks 5.222 tons. The importation of other building materials, such as sand, chunam, bricks and tiles have also decreased, the figures being 286,662 tons in 1889-90, against 334,045 tons in 1888-89. The average imports of the past five years are 275,799.

The imports of firewood have risen from 124,582 tons in 1888-89 to 143,612 tons in 1889-90; the average for the past five years being 124,644 tons.

The special contracts that the Trustees hold for the landing and forwarding of State and other Railway stores have in recent years brought a considerable traffic to the Docks. In 1887-88 the imports amounted to 202,208 tons, and in 1888-89 to 164,588 tons, but the construction of the B.-N. and I.-M. Railways having been completed, or nearly so, the imports fell last year to 36,015 tons. This alone means a decrease of Rs. 1,66,140.

The quantity of liquor imported, as ascertained from the town duty returns, are—Foreign wines and spirits—Gallons.—1888-89; 351,967; 1889-90, 381,293; beer and porter—Gallons—1888-89, 357,679: 1889-90, 568,370; country spirits imported by sea—Gallons—1888-89, 517,149; 1889-90, 451,050.

There is a considerable increase in the imports of beer and porter, but the imports of country spirits have declined.

COTTON.

The returns of the imports of cotton only show what is imported by sea. They amounted to 431,916 bales against 465,984 in the previous year, notwithstanding the larger crop of 1889-90. It is noticeable that the imports of the article by sea have declined for the last year or two. The probable cause is the extension of railways in cott on districts. A new feature is the large proportion of the imports (120,661 bales) landed at the Docks. This was brought about by the arrangements made at the close of the financial year 1888-89 for the accommodation in Victoria Dock of the steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company that run between this Port and Marmagao in conjunction with the W. I. P. Railway, and the reduction then made in the Dock rate on docras has led to docras in large numbers being brought to the Docks by the Gulf steamers of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Company, and also by B. I. S. N. Company's, Messageries Maritimes' and other steamers from Karachi that are accustomed to use the Docks. The Dock receipts have, therefore, compensated, in some measure, for the decline in the imports.

The exports of cotton were larger than they have been for years, and amounted to 1,405,953 bales, of which 752,109 were shipped from the Dock quays and 653,844 from the Bunders, but nearly all the cotton despatched from the Bunders is taken in boats to the Docks and there shipped overside.

The imports and exports of cotton for 9 years have been as follows:—

In 1881-82.—Imports.—Bales, 585,499. Exports.—Bales, 1,347,318. 1882-83.—Imports.—Bales, 659,479. Exports.—Bales, 1,488,102. 1883-84.—Imports.—Bales, 679,578. Exports.—Bales, 1,385,350. 1884-85.—Imports.—Bales, 553,386. Exports.—Bales,—1,161,939. 1885-86.—Imports.—Bales, 358,813. Exports.—Bales, 989,355. 1886-87.—Imports.—Bales, 410,810. Exports.—Bales, 1,183,710. 1887-88.—Imports.—Bales 477,095. Exports.—Bales, 1,186,253. 1888-89.—Imports.—Bales, 465,984. Exports.—Bales, 1,238,356. 1889-90.—Imports.—Bales, 431,916. Exports.—Bales, 1,405,953.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.

The grain trade shows a large decrease both in imports and exports. The imports amounted to 192,710 tons against 221,936 tons in 1888-89, being a decrease of 29,226 tons. Of these imports, 150,367 tons were landed at the Bunders, and 42,343 tons at the Docks. Of the quantity landed at the Bunders, 118,207 tons were rice. It is satisfactory to notice that the Docks grow in favour with the rice trade, and that, whereas in 1888-89 only 5,559 tons were discharged there, the quantity had increased last year to 28, 734 tons. The exports of grain were less than they have been since 1882-83.

The decrease in exports amounted to 281,516 tons, which diminished the wharfage fees to the extent of Rs. 1,25,000, and, as pointed out by the Traffic Manager, has depreciated the ground and godowns rents. Of the quantity exported last year, 298,336 tons were shipped at the Docks, and 108,829 tons at the Bunders.

The exports of oil-seeds were 315,358 tons against 352,791 in the previous year, being a decrease of 37,433 tons. The shipments at the Docks amounted to 294,622 tons, and at the Bunders to 20,736 tons.

Ground, warehouse and shed rents, taken together, realized Rs. 29,759 more than in 1888-89, and Rs. 31,556 more than was estimated.

In ground rents the increase (Rs. 1,921) is very small, as compared with the rate of increase in past years. The reason is that, owing chiefly to the decline in the grain trade, less ground was occupied for the temporary storage of goods. The large amount of accommodation in private godowns, that was available during the year from the same cause, has affected the godown and shed rents which are Rs. 17,706 below the receipts of 1889. There has been no demand for land on lease.

The Dock and Apollo warehouses, where goods are taken charge of by the Trustees, and a weekly rate of rent levied per package or per ton, on the other hand, show the large increase of Rs. 45,544, *viz.*, from Rs. 1,67,553 in 1888-89 to Rs. 2,13,097 in 1889-90.

The Trustees have during the year increased the warehouse accommodation by the addition of a pent with paved floor along the whole length on the east front of the warehouses (A, B, C and D) that are opposite Victoria Dock.

The imports and exports of the various descriptions of traffic at the Docks have already been commented on in conjunction with the Bunder traffic.

In framing the Dock estimates for the year, the Trustees calculated on an income of Rs. 20,09,720, and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 19,13,269.

SHIPS.

The proportion of vessels entering the harbour that used the Docks and their tonnage during the eight years are given in the subjoined statement, which, clearly shows the progress that is being made:—

	No. entering the Port.	Tonnage entering the Port.	Tonnage entering the Dock.	Percentage of No. entering the harbour that came into Dock.	Percentage of tonnage entering the harbour that came into Dock.
1882-83 .	1,032	1,308,137	777,162	48·0	59·4
1883-84 .	1,190	1,436,006	832,940	46·2	58·0
1884-85 .	4,165	1,465,465	864,509	44·5	59·0
1885-86 .	1,168	1,495,516	909,750	47·3	60·8
1886-87 .	1.166	1,536,255	962,446	46·5	62·6
1887-88 .	1,201	1,615,554	856.167 } 16,781 }	41·5	54·0
1888-89 .	1,167	1,582,766	10,11,696	49·4	64·0
1889-90 .	1,119	1,504,531	10,72,904	57·6	71·3

Of the 645 vessels that entered the Docks last year, 271 made use of Prince's and 374 of Victoria Dock. The fact that two berths in Prince's Dock are blocked by the dam of the Graving Dock works and that most of the Liners have their preferential berths in Victoria Dock account for the larger number of vessels that have used the latter. It will be seen that the harbour walls of the Docks were only last year regularly used for the accommodation of vessels. The B. I. S. N. Company took the initiative at the beginning of last year by sending their weekly mail steamers from Karachi and intermediate coast ports alongside the harbour wall of Victoria Dock, with the intention, at first, of only embarking and disembarking passengers. At this part of the Dock, there is a length of 395 feet of frontage with a depth alongside at L. W. S. T. of 16 feet so that vessels of less drafts than 16 feet may come and go at all states of the tide by way of the Dock channels. During the S. W. monsoon the use of the berths was necessarily interrupted as they are exposed to the heavy seas that prevail at that season, and the passenger traffic by steamers then ceases except from Karachi. But on the opening of the fair season the Company resumed the use of the berth, sending two of their Karachi steamers there weekly for the discharge of cargo, horses, &c., as well as for the convenience of passengers. An arrangement was then made with the s. s. "Hindoo," a passenger vessel running to Cutch-Mandvie and intermediate ports, by which she had the use of the same berth in the interval between the date of departure of one and the arrival of another B. I. S. N. Company's steamer, so that the space was in constant use. When, therefore, in December 1889, Messrs. Shepherd & Co. applied for similar accommodation for five of their steamers that carry cargo as well as passengers, it was made available at Prince's Dock harbour wall which, in many respects, is better suited for their business. Their steamers carrying passengers only—seven in number—are provided with suitable accommodation at Mody Bunder. The depth at Prince's Dock harbour wall (14ft. at L. W. S. T.) is less than the depth at Victoria Dock, but is sufficient for the largest of Messrs. Shepherd & Co's steamers, and a greater length of quay is available with more shed space. The harbour walls were used by 158 steamers last year. The wharfage fees on their cargoes amounted to Rs. 25,051, and the dues on the vessels to Rs. 15,058.

DOCK DUES.

The Dock dues, notwithstanding the larger number of vessels that used the Docks, amounted to Rs. 50,612 only, against Rs. 52,179 in 1888-89. This is to some extent accounted for by the smaller number of vessels that were laid up in the Docks last year for repairs, but would also seem to indicate that vessels have been "turned round" more quickly. Dock dues on country craft are, likewise, less than in 1888-89 viz., Rs. 7,750 against Rs. 8,036, the receipts from an increased number of boats with cotton being more than counterbalanced by falling off in the quantity of coal discharged overside and by less transhipment by boats, as the transhipment work of the Austrian Lloyd's and Italian steamers is now done across the jetties instead of by boats.

The agreement with the abovementioned Companies for the transhipment of their cargoes by the Trustees has, as expected, resulted in an addition to the Dock revenue of Rs. 11,286, exclusive of payments to the labour contractors, and, together with similar work occasionally done for vessels of other lines, accounts for the increase of Rs. 12,735 under the head of transhipment and overside charges.

Under the head of "Sundries," the fees for the use of the Dock sidings are included. The sidings as hitherto were only used for the despatch of railway material, and the imports of such material being very small, the fees declined from Rs. 21,358 in 1888-89 to Rs. 3,350 in 1889-90.

PORT DUES.

Port Dues which stand at 1 anna per registered ton realized Rs. 1,16,395 against Rs. 1,23,595 collected in 1888-89. The decrease of Rs. 7,200 is accounted for by the smaller tonnage that entered the Port in 1889-90, as shown in para. 31. The estimate was Rs. 1,26,000.

THE LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIP.

The lighthouses and lightship of this Port were inspected by Mr. W. F. Douglass, A.K.C., M.I.C.E., who was appointed by Government to make a general inspection of the Indian lighthouses. Mr. Douglass made a prolonged and minute inspection of the buildings and illuminating apparatus in October, and expressed his admiration of the state in which he found them all.

In consequence of the sale to Government of the property at Colaba Point, including the old Colaba Lighthouse Tower, where the signals were exhibited, the Trustees were under the necessity of making fresh arrangements for the signalling of vessels. The signal station is now at the Prongs Lighthouse, and in place of the old system of visual signals, the arrivals are now telephoned to the Castle Flag-Staff by way of the Government Central Telegraph Office. As the Port Officer was in charge of the signallers, and the Engineer of the lightkeepers, the Trustees, to avoid this dual control, have transferred the general management of the lighthouses from the Engineer to the Port Officer, but the former still remains in charge of the lighthouse buildings, approaches and apparatus.

DEFICIENCY IN PILOTAGE ACCOUNT.

The result of the year's working with regard to the pilotage account is a deficiency of Rs. 9,355, which has been met from the Pilot Schooners Replacement Fund, together with Rs. 3,938, spent in excess of receipts during the year on extraordinary repairs to Schooner No. 1, and Rs. 13,689 spent in excess of the Depreciation Funds at the credit of the launches on repairs to the "Sphinx" and the purchase of a new steam-launch to replace the "Flirt," which is not considered satisfactory for some of the work which she has to perform.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The coal trade was much incommoded for want of space, so the Trustees have had the north jetty at Mody Bay (that was reclaimed with the spoil from Victoria Dock) prepared for the storage of the article, a road made up the centre, and four stages provided for the loading and unloading of boats. The actual cost of this work was Rs. 15,196 against an estimate of Rs. 15,125.

At the Apollo Bunder the building containing the Revenue, Customs, Police, and Post offices was removed and re-erected on a site further east to allow of an extension of the Yacht Club premises. The work cost Rs. 4,853, of which Rs. 3,499 will be met by the Club.

The north gates of Prince's Dock were to have been lifted last year for examination and repair, but the work had unavoidably to be postponed till after the monsoon. In the meantime floating sheers have been erected on two saddle-back barges, and other gear got in readiness to carry out work, and by means of the Graving Dock caisson, specially made to suit this entrance as well as the Graving Dock, the gates have been caulked and repaired on both sides down to level of low-water spring tides. The sum expended to the end of the year was Rs. 6,218. There was a considerable saving in the expenditure on the Docks. The estimates were Rs. 12,03,290, and the actuals Rs. 11,00,815, showing a saving of Rs. 1,02,475. The saving was in dredging and in maintenance and working of the hydraulic engines and cranes referred to further on.

WORK DONE BY HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.

The Engineer reports that the hydraulic engines and machinery worked well throughout the year. There are 43 30-cwt. hydraulic cranes in Prince's and 49 in Victoria Dock. The number of lifts made in both Docks was 1,541,486 in 1889-90 against 1,514,704 in 1888-89. The average number of lifts made per crane per hour was 15·47 against 15·49 in 1888-89, while the best work done last year was in loading bags into the s. s. "Amarapoora" on the 31st May, when 379 lifts were made in ten hours, equal to 37·9 per hour.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE DOCKS.

Taking the Docks by themselves, apart from the other properties of the Trust, the following are the financial results for the year:—

Gross revenue		Rs. 19,13,269.
From this has to be deducted the "Bunder Fees," a tax including in Dock wharfage rate, and which is payable whether goods are landed at the Docks or at the Bunders. These fees may be taken at one-third of the Dock rate on goods, *i.e.*, Rs. 14,55,987—3	,,	4,85,329
		Rs. 14,27,940
Deduct—Working Expenses................	Rs 11,00,815	
Proportion of general charges on Rs. 14 ,27,940..........................	,,	55,836
		Rs. 11,56,651
		Rs. 2,71,289.

The amount expended on constructing Prince's Dock has been Rs. 86,36,969, but part of this expenditure was met from surplus revenue, so that the Trustees have only to pay interest as follows:—

To Government on Rs. 61,61,038 at 4½ per cent	Rs. 2,77,247
,, Debenture-holders on Rs. 14,35,876 at 4 per cent....	Rs. 57,435
	Rs. 3,34,682

The Trustees have spent Rs. 86,59,109 on Victoria Dock to 31st March last, and paid interest thereon, Rs. 3,26,221. Taking the two Docks together, the interest amount to Rs. 6,60,903 or Rs. 3,89,614 more than the net earnings as shown above.

EXPENDITURE ON VICTORIA DOCK.

The total amount expended upon Victoria Dock to 31st March last was Rs. 86,59,109, of which Rs. 1,86,226 is discount, owing to the loans having been put out below par, and Rs. 2,82,159 is interest during construction of the works. The estimated cost of the Dock was 94 lakhs, but there are berths still unprovided with sheds and cranes, and some futher expenditure will be incurred in deepening the channels. Until all the works rea completed, it will not be possible to state the ultimate saving. The amount spent on Victoria Dock met capital accoun in 1889-90 was Rs. 2,20,850, which was by the balance brought forward from the 1888-89 account, Rs. 56,899, and by advance from Government of Rs. 2,00,130, so that there remained on hand on this account on 31st March last Rs. 36,179.

GRAVING DOCK CONSTRUCTION.

The construction of the Graving Dock has been actively pushed forward. The estimated cost of the whole work was Rs. 11,44,850, and Rs. 5,87,131 had been expended to the end of the year. The excavation and masonry, for which Messrs. Thompson & Co. hold the contract, were well advanced; the caisson had been received and put together and used for the examination and repair of the north entrance of Prince's Dock, which it suits as well as the entrance of the Graving Dock. The contract for the supply of the pumping engine and boilers was let to Messrs. J. Watt & Co. This machinery will all be shipped by the end of August, and the foundations are ready to receive it. The progress made with the work was most satisfactory and gives grounds for the expectation that the Dock will be ready well within the estimated time.

NEW WORKS.

The expenditure recorded under the head of "New Works" amounts to Rs. 7,25,211—Rs. 4,76,083 on account of miscellaneous receipts, = Rs. 2,49,178. Of these works, the following are the chief:—(*a*)—The new traffic offices at the Docks were nearly completed at the close of the year, and the officers for whom they were intended have now gone into occupation, but some masonry work remained to be done on the Clock Tower, and the Clock and Time-ball apparatus have still to be fitted up. They accommodate the office establishments of the Traffic Manager and the Docks Superintendent, also the audit establishment employed in checking the Traffic and Docks accounts. On part of the top-floor, quarters are provided for a Dock Master and Assistant Dock Master. The estimate was Rs. 2,59,076, and Rs. 2,15,790 were expended to 31st March. (*b*)—The construction of the new administrative offices made good progress. The inner walls were up to the first floor level, and main flooring fixed, and outer verandah wall commenced, while the stables were completed. The estimate is Rs. 4,33,006, and expenditure up to end of 1889-90, Rs. 1,02,295. (*c*)—The enclosure on the east side of the Victoria Dock warehouse, A, B and C, has been paved and covered in with a pent roof and an enclosure made and also covered and paved on east side of the warehouse D, thus adding an additional area of 17,737 square feet for the accommodation of goods. The gulleys between the warehouses have also been paved. (*d*)—At the four principal gates of the Docks, open sheds have been provided to enable the gatekeepers in wet weather to examine goods under cover.

Debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent. and repayable in 10 years have been issued during the year for Rs. 11,09,000 at rates varying from 102¼ to 102½ on account of loans sanctioned by Government for new works and for repayment of the Debenture Loan of 1881 for 7 lakhs.

The transfer of the Trustees' land at Colaba Point, that Government required for the extension of the Defence Works, was finally arranged during the year. The price was fixed at Rs. 71,437, which has gone to the reduction of capital debt.

Government have in contemplation the construction of a wet basin in connection with their Dockyard at Bombay for the custody of the Defence Flotilla, and some portion of the Trustees' Custom House Bunder property will be taken up for the purpose. A Committee was appointed by Government to consider the various interests which would be affected by the carrying out of the work. The property and interests affected pertain almost exclusively to the Trustees, whose claim of Rs. 1,56,785 has been allowed by the Committee and recommended for the approval of Government. In addition to this payment Government is to bear the cost of the removal and re-construction of the Trustees' sheds, landing slopes, and quay walls rendered necessary by the re-arrangement of the property.

* Includes Rs. 7,604 on account of the establishment of the Health Officer of the Port.

† The half cost of the Harbour Police (Rs. 15,325) and of the salary of the Health Officer and his establishment (Rs. 7,953-15-3)—subjects that are under discussion with Government—are not provided for.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo, and 180 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Hoseine, 993 tons, Captain F John Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Mary Beyts, 2,343 tons, Captain J Math ias, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliott	A	F Muir & Co
,, C. Maclean..	1496	Roberts.........	B	F Muir & Co.
,, H Bolckow..	639	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Hooseini	997	Powill	D	B & P S N Co.
,, Ormesby	1828	Peterson	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Deccan.......	2022	Bray	M	H Cassum & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Neera	Nacoda........	Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Hispania ...	2213	Abrey	2	W & Graham & Co.
,, Elektra	2095	Mahorcich ..	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Eden Hall ...	2273	Jones.........	13	E Bates & Co
,, Akbar ..	1441	..Baldwin ..	20	Tons Crane..Haji Cassum.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Mary Beyts (s)	Mathias	Moulmein, Aug. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Busheer (s).........	Rothwell....	Marmugoa, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hoseine, Raffin, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
,, Akbar, Baldwin, for Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Satara, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Arabia, K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Thibet, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
12	Ailsa ship	Moollah	Jedah, July 1.
	Selene s	Moretti	Colombo, July 6, &c.
	Chilka s	Wadge	Bombay, Aug. 30, &c.
	Clan Sinclair s	Kewley.......	Liverpool, July 28, &c.
13	Purnea s	Icely	Singapore, Sept, 2, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12.—Steamers Euphrates, Maharaja, Plassey and Kaisar-i-Hind.
Sept. 13.—Steamer City of Calcutta and ship Talookdar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
14	Mecca s............	......	Calcutta.
15	Niemen, A. H. S ..	......	Pondicherry.
	India s	......	London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
12	Palamcotta s	......	Calcutta.
	Kasara s	......	Negapatam.
	Clan Drummond s.	......	London.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—50 cases white soap, N P Nathan's Sons; 4 packages earthenware, C Joosub; 41 cases school slates, A H Dawoodbhoy.

Hispania s—250 boxes pale soap, E Kader bhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—6 bales brown papers, Jamasjee Dossabhoy; 4 cases printed books, Radhabai A Sagoon; 4 cases printing paper, M Sakharam Joshi; 2 cases soap, J Allaruckhia; 10 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 32 cases medicine, Hirjee Mooljee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s,—62 bales wool, T Chimundass; 5 bales guny rags, Nursey Khataw; 62 bales wool, Doongresee Nagjee.

Eden Hall s,—144 cwts coir yarn, L Manekchund.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s,—9 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ormesby s,—201 cwts linseed, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s,—5,700 cwts myrabollams, H Dossa.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurjahan s,—200 bales cotton, A S Moodliar and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—400 bales twist, C Ebram; 61 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—53 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 175 bales twist, Hajee C Joseph; 103 bales twist, D P Marker; 100 bales twist, C Ebram; 28 cases opium, The P & O Co; 356 cases opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co.

Elektra s—75 bales twist, Lalljee Cutchura; 125 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co: 258 cwts gum, fannelseed, &c., M M Essabhoy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 13.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr H T Hyde, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, in the High Court, Calcutta, leave from the 27th November 1890 to the 31st January 1891.

Mr H L Bell, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr H T Hyde, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surgeon E H Brown, I M S, Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

POLICE.

The services of Captain V C Tonnochy, B S C, Commandant, Shan States Levy, Upper Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SURVEYS.

Mr. P Lake, B A, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Curator, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Friederich Eggena a Acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr C Vetter.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent.
5th Infantry—

Lieutenant T H Hardy, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant vice Captain T H Plumer, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant William Augustus Bailey, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Major H C Halkett, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), (p. a.) for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Surgeon-Major J E C Ferris, Medical Officer, 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs.

Colonel A Landon, General List, Infantry, for one year.

Captain E B Burton, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year.

Lieutenant H J Roche, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year.

Lieutenant E R R Swiney, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year.

Lieutenant Fitz H Wintel, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India.

Captain H M Briscoe, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, (m c) for three months.

Captain W W Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (u p a) for seven days.

Lieutenant H B Borradaile, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers). (p a) for three months.

Lieutenant A R Dick, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m c) for six months.

Brigade-Surgeon L D Spencer, M D, Medical Officer Rajputana Political Agency, and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Rajputana, (p a) for 109 days.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.
William George Craigie Halkett.
Henry Boileau.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army—Reginal William Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G.—

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major G Griffith, with effect from the 6th July 1890, vice Brigade-Surgeon J M Coatesr, retired.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Ghazipur Light Horse—

Messrs James White and Thomas de Hoxar to be Captain and Second Lieutenant, respectively, to complete the establishment.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant W Donkin resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel W Merriman, C I E, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, class III, temporary, Public Works Department, Bombay, is transferred to the Military Works Department.

The following appointments are made in the Military Works Department:

To be Deputy Director, Military Works, for fortifications.—Major G Hildebrand, Royal Engineers.

To be Deputy Director, Military Works for Works,—Major N Arnott, Royal Engineers.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the 3rd September 1890:

Colonel W Merriman, CIE, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, class II, permanent; Lieutenant-Colonel W B Tomkins, CIE, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, class III, permanent; Major G Hildebrand, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, class I, permanent; Major N Arnott, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent; Major N Arnott, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary; Major J F Garwood, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent; Major J F Garwood, Royal Engineers Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary; Colonel T O Wingate, Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H Elderton, 1st grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m c) for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Walshe, candidate in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, from the date of joining his appointment on that Railway and until further orders.

Mr. J Durand, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E Shepherd, C. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer, during the absence of Colonel T. F. Dowden, R. E., on privilege leave, or until further orders. While so officiating Lieutenant-Colonel Sheherd will hold the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

Mr. H. C. V. Sage, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railways, is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Traffic Candidate in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways under the Government of Bengal.

The Notification No. 342, dated 11th August 1890, regarding the transfer of Mr. A. T. Shiodette, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, to Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways, is cancelled.

Mr. H. A. Foy, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, reverts to the appointment of Accountant, 4th Grade.

Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

Mr. G. C. Wolfe, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North Western and Tirhoot Railways, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

A HOME OFFICE return relating to the revenues of the Church has just been published, and one portion of it shows how much the Establishment is in touch with the most important industries of the country. For instance, from mineral property the Ecclesiastical Commissioners draw annually the large income of £240,000. In 21 counties the total amount of Church property is valued at £2,300,000. The list contains many richly-endowed counties. The aggregate value of glebe land in the 21 counties is £523,210, of which over £500,000 was given to the Church before the year 1703, and about £21,000 afterwards. The value of the tithes exceeds £1,200,000, of which all but £15,000 are ancient.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds. Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 380 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of SPECTACLES FOLDERS, etc. of Brazilian Pebbles, or perfect Optical Glasses fitted on best recognised method to suit the sight accurately. Special arrangements for up-country customers on application. DINSHAW, M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93 Medow Street, Fort, (Opposite Soundy & Co.)

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAZHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one, Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

TAKING opportunity of our New Year we have permenantly REDUCED OUR PRICES on most of the useful things. Revised List on application to SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay

AN ENGLISH LADY residing at a charming Hill Station can receive PUPILS for the HIGH SCHOOL. Terms for Board, and Tuition in French, Music, Calisthenics and dancing from Rs. 30 to 35 per month. School Fee extra. "MADAME" care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A BAY ARAB HORSE, been in regular use both in Harness and Saddle. Also a grey Arab Horse, quiet to ride, carries a lady. Apply to Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "STONE HOUSE." Well furnished, centrally situated. TO PARSEES—Re-opening of the LANGHOLM HOTEL, charges moderate. Excellent accommodation. Apply to NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY, Colaba Sanatarium.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHAGLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A Splendid Choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses. New Designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to MR. DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, No. 113, Hornby Road, Fort.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or preceding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 24 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced European Tuners only. Special rates for regular Tunings.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERIAWALLA & Co. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., pply "P.," care of this Office.

THE PATENT EUPHONIUMS with 6 Metal Tunes and Case complete. Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of HATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

FINE SCOTCH OATS.—A consignment per s.s. Hispania, just received. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY (of Calcutta) General Drapers Hosiers, Milliners, Importers of Boots and Shoes, Etc., will OPEN an ESTABLISHMENT, at 47, Esplanade, Bombay, MONDAY, 22nd Sept.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.

AMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.

AURAL SURGEON.

LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT

AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN,

LONDON.

Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

OOTACAMUND.

FOR SALE.

BURNFOOT.—The property of the late SIR SALAR JUNG—to be SOLD by order of the Committee of Administration. Situate in a very picturesque and healthy position on the Ooty—Coonoor Road; containing:—Ball-room 46 ft. by 16½ ft., Verandah 46 ft. by 10 ft., 9 Bed-rooms, 6 Dressing rooms, 1 Nursery, 1 Dining room, 8 Bath-rooms, 1 Maity's room, 1 Store room, 2 Coach houses, Stabling for 6 Horses, Poultry houses, Lawn Tennis and Badminton Courts.

Furnished with Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.

Acreage about 24·49.

Well Timbered Park-like grounds.

There is a plantation of about 10,000 blue gums and an abundance of pure Spring Water.

As sanction has been given for constructing the Nilgiri Railway, and work is to be commenced forthwith, this desirable property must become very valuable.

Apply to

CAPT. F. BEAUCLERK, R.E.,

Secretary and Member of Committee,

Hyderabad, Deccan,

Or

A. DREW,

Ootacamund.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

18, MARINE STREET.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1890.

inted and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

Sale of Landed properties at Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, otherwise called Old Nagpada, advertised to the sold THIS DAY has been POSTPONED until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay 18th September, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17.

THE increasing dearness of money in London was marked yesterday by a further decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, making the price of these Funds 95⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107⅛. About £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for Portugal. Bar Silver was ½d. per oz. higher, at 53½d.; but Monday's quotations are repeated for Rupee Securities, in each denomination. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 8⅛d. The price of Silver in New York was half a cent. higher at 115½; Exchange was unaltered at 4·84 dollars, on demand. In Paris, French Rentes were 94¼ *ex coupon*; Exchange on London was again a centime lower, at fcs. 25·26.

In General Produce, Bombay Linseed was quiet but steady at Monday's enhanced quotations. In Wheat there was a decline of 1d. per cental in White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 4d. exquay; but there was no further movement in other descriptions.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady both generally and for Surats yesterday, but with much less doing, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including however, a much larger proportion of Surats, at 1,500 bales. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions. The total day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

The Liverpool Wool Auction commenced yesterday with a good competition, and with prices unchanged. The number of bales to be offered is 17,000.

A decline of ⅛ cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York at 10⅝ cents; and September Futures were two points lower at 10·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 30,000 bales, comparing as follows, as also the total from the opening of the season, with the figures for the preceding two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts....	30,000	27,000	15,000
Three days' do ...	94,000	72,000	42,600
From 1st September.	295,000	217,000	127,400

Our local Produce Markets have been nominally open to-day, but hardly any fresh business has transpired. *Cotton* has been dull in tone with prices nominally unchanged; but there has been nothing doing to test the market. Wheat has also been dull and Seeds quiet, a small business being reported in the former, and a moderate one in the latter; but rates are quoted as before, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	805 bales.
Wheat	12,765 cwt.
Linseed	888 "
Castorseed	2,934 "

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran (extra) arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 17.

Mail steamer Britania from Australia arrived.
Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind from Calcutta arrived.
Mail steamer Pekin from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 20 days' sight.	1s. 8⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¾ ex coupon.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88¾
4½ per cent. "	90⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅝
Bar Silver	53½d. per oz.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Welchman, Capt, Beng, 5th In H C, on priv. leave, from Aurungabad.
Ryan, Major, Bo, R A, off leave, from Ahmedadad.
Bentinck, Lieut, Bo, ‡ Bo Rifles, off leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Fowler, Lieut, Bo 1st Belooch, B L I, on duty, from Deolali.
Lindsay, Capt, Bo, 1st North' Lanc Regt, on leave, from Deolali.
Baker, Major Genl, Beng Staff, on duty.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on priv leave, to Poona.
Bickford, Captain, Bo R A, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Jellett, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Tower, Col, Beng, Suffolk Regt, off sick leave, to Jhansi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 18th September 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill with swords and carbines for all Recruits at the Town Hall, at 5-30 p. m., on Friday, the 19th instant.

2. There will be riding drill for all Recruits at 7 a. m. on Saturday, the 20th instant, at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 18th September, 1890.

1. There will be gun drill this morning at Headquarters at 7, and to-morrow evening at 6-30.

2. The following is published for information:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL MEETING.—Open to all Corps in the Bombay District.

WHEN HELD.—Between the 3rd of October and 15th November, on dates to be fixed and notified when it is known what matches have been entered for.

RIFLE RANGE.—Colaba Rifle Range for British Troops.

ENTRIES.—Will close on the 1st October should be forwarded so was to reach Honorary Secretary not later than the 3rd October.

TEAM MATCHES.—Competitors to pay the membership fees as laid down in Rulel 1 of Prospectus.

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES.—Non-Subscribers, except N. Co's or Privates to pay double entrances fees.

Members wishing to compete are requested to send their names to the Actg. Adjutant without delay. The prospectus can be seen at Headquarters.

3. Leave of absence from the 25 instant, to the 1st of December has been granted to Sergt. S. W. Chart.

4. During the absence on leave of Sergt. S. W. Chart, Corpl. A. F. Turner will take charge of No. 4. Sub-division

By order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain, and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 14th September, 1890:—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported.	Rainfall on date.	Total during 1890.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
Ghadechi	18 87	0 6	18 93
Songad	13 84	0 6	13 90
Dhola	21 67	0 5	21 72
Chudda	11 62	...	11 62
Chital	11 22	...	11 22
Jetpur	4 45	...	4 45
Jetalsar	4 90	...	4 90
Upleta	11 22	...	11 22
Wansjalia	9 59	...	9 59
Porbandar	12 53	...	12 53
Junagad	24 52	0 7	24 59
Veraval	21 66	...	21 66

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WYCHERLEY—Sept. 16, at Readmoney House, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Arthur Lincoln Wycherley, aged 25 years, second son of T. G. Wycherley, Esq., of Whitchurch, Salop, Shropshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ACTON—Sept. 7, at Ada Villa, Darjeeling, the wife of Captain J. L. C. Acton, The Connaught Rangers, of a son.
MAXWELL—Sept. 11, at 30, Strand Road, Howrah, Mrs. T. Maxwell, of a daughter, still born.
PALMER—Sept. 10, at 6, Auckland Square, Rawdon Street, the wife of A. L. H. Palmer, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.
WESTERN—Sept. 9, at Mhow, the wife of Major C. M. Western, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACRAE—FERGUSON—Alexander William MacRae, to Sylvia Frances, eldest daughter, Mr. T. J. Ferguson.
SCUDAMORE—COWIE—Sept. 10, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Madras, assisted by the Rev. H. G. Parker, Walter Victor Scudamore, R.E., second son of the late Major-General Scudamore, C.B., to Helen, eldest daughter of H. G. Cowie.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

THE advantage of the Suez Canal to the world in general, and to England and India in particular, has by this time grown into an axiom which no one can dispute without risk of being charged with denying a self-evident proposition. A writer who ventures to say that on the whole the Canal has been a bad thing for England, so far as her military and political influence is concerned, can never count upon having a sympathetic audience. Yet there is a posthumous monograph written in that sense by the late Mr. George Hooper—a writer at one time connected with this journal, who has since gained repute for himself as a military historian—which certainly deserves the prominence it has gained through publication in the *United Service Magazine*. There should be no misunderstanding of the terms of the proposition laid down by Mr. Hooper. He expressly leaves out of consideration the commercial effects of the Canal. British preponderance in the traffic passing though the famous waterway—over seventy-five per cent. of the whole—is so great that sophistry itself would shrink from attempting to depreciate the value of the Canal to England on that side. The question at issue is really that which was always present to the mind of Lord Palmerston when he opposed the Canal. Lord Palmerston's opposition was not that of the merely *nil admirari* Briton, distrusting and depreciating the scheme because of its audacious novelty, or because it was a Frenchman who was carrying it through. He foresaw that whatever its commercial advantages might be, it would bring with it an added burden of political responsibility which England would do well not to take upon herself. Tel-el-Kebir, our Soudanese wars, and the prolonged occupation of Egypt, with the embarrassment which it has created between England and France, have come to vindicate so far as they may the misgivings of the distrustful English statesman. Whether the burden has been compensated in another direction is a quest on which we need not enter into now. Mr. Hooper avoids it, and in avoiding it he gives to his argument the limited and inconclusive character of an argument *ad hoc*, which must be taken subject to necessary reservations. The argument is, in the first place, that the opening of the Canal has opened Oriental waters to powers who in former days were virtually unrepresented there. When the only road to the East was round Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, although foreign flags were plentiful in the East, they were rare in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and Eastern Africa. Our monopoly at Zanzibar—a monopoly which at one time bade fair to develope into political possession—was an incident of the pre-Canal days; the Canal has brought with it successful German claims to political influence in Africa, and even more successful claims on the part of France to similar influence in Madagascar; it has contributed to the planting of French and Italian protectorates and possessions in the Red Sea, at Obock, at Assab, at Massowah. These changes have followed the opening of the Canal; it is permissible to say that for the most part they would not have happened if the Canal had not been made. So, then, the old British monopoly which had such a dramatic aspect before the world in general and before the imaginative people of these latitudes in particular, has disappeared from the East. Whether that is an advantage to human happiness or not is scarcely the question. It means a large interchange of commodities between East and West, and this means an increase in wealth and comfort for which East and West are no doubt the better. But this is not the point that Mr. Hooper has in view, nor is it any part of his case that England has gone back, in all these changes. The proposition rather is that while England has not gone back others who were not formerly in the field have gone forward. The map of the world tells us that this is so. But after all the subject is not one that can be treated to any practical purpose. The Canal is a great fact, which it no more lay with England to oppose than it lay with her to oppose the running of the Paris and Constantinople express, and we must take it with it consequences even if one of these consequence is that on both shores of the Red Sea, to use Mr. Hooper's illustration, the fact is hourly visible that England is no longer the sole great power. This, however, is what may be called the subjective aspect of the question, and it cannot so far as we can see be profitably thought of except in an academic way. There is, however, a more practical aspect, and to this Mr. Hooper, who always thought much of the military factor in political problems, has given adequate attention. The proposition to which attention can most practically be directed in considering the utility or otherwise of the Suez Canal is that an extravagant estimate of its strategic value might lead us into serious mistakes, mistakes that would in their turn be the parents of imperial disasters. The idea of the Suez Canal as a link in the chain of military communication between England and the East has become rooted in the popular mind. It has been to this that every argument in justification of British intervention in Egypt has been brought back whenever, in the maze of complications and of new responsibilities, people forgot what we were doing in the country and why we went there. If people asked Mr. Gladstone how he could reconcile with his conscience the shelling of the forts of Alexandria, the "road to India" answer was always available, and being given as a first principle it was accepted with the immunity from investigation which first principles always enjoy. There is no need to remove the argument from the position which it has so long held. Lord Salisbury has once more vindicated the presence of British troops in Egypt, and his vindication will stand. But we need not argue from the necessity of not retiring from Egypt until our mission is accomplished the invulnerability of the line of communication between England and India which passes through the Suez Canal. Mr. Hooper gives prominence to the consideration that any line of communication which includes a long and practically indefensible section, whether it be land or water, is a source of weakness and embarrassment "It is a trench," to quote his concise phrase, "in which a ship could neither fight nor fly, and where she might be brought to a standstill by finding the Channel suddenly rendered impassible ahead and astern." We know what the accidents of peace have more than once done to make the Canal impassable; what the design of war might do it is easy to conjecture. International guarantees of neutrality may be mentioned as safeguards to our free passage of the Canal even in time of war. As the one Power which would be chiefly interested in blocking our way is the Powe rwhich tore up the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris without apology to the others, we could not accept any paper guarantee for the keeping open of the Canal. But it is not the Canal alone whose precariousness warns us against an exclusive reliance upon it as a military route to India. The Canal, even if open, will be useless to us if our supremacy in the Mediterranean is destroyed. It might under certain circumstances be as valuable—and not more—as the access through a fourth door when the three doors intervening are in hostile hands. Mr. Hooper does not indicate anything like the whole of our naval responsibility in the Mediterranean when he says that the number of ships in the triangle between Port Said, Alexandria, and Cyprus, and also in the section between Cyprus, Alexandria, and Malta would have to be increased until some successful flight had decided the supremacy of the British Navy. This might be an easy matter if Russia, with the passage through the Dardanelles in her hands—and they will not be always closed to her—were the enemy against whom we should have to establish our right to an undisputed entrance to the Canal; it would be a very different matter if the line of communication were menaced by the strong armaments of Toulon and the French Mediterranean ports. The Canal route, of course, has to be set in comparison with the Cape route,—a line not without its disadvantages, but distance apart, on the whole the most workable, though even on this line the French naval stations at Nossi Be and in Madagascar threaten us. The practical meaning of all that Mr. Hooper and others have alleged against the Canal route is that since its closure in time of war would put practically another three thousand miles between India and England, the more self-contained India is made in all that relates to armaments and military stores, the sounder her position will be in the time of emergency.

IT is not to be wondered at that the Indian Mussulmans, having objected to the dramatic presentation of the character of Mahomet in Paris, are beginning to show an equally strong objection to a similar presentation in London. The strength of the protest which was made by the Mussulman community in this Presidency at the beginning of the year, when it was known that M. Bornier's "Mahomet" was going to be produced in one of the Paris theatres, will be remembered. With a thoroughness recalling the antagonism to the theatre which the Church in France showed in Moliere's time, the orthodox Mussulmans in Western India put all theatres under an interdict. A stern edict against the drama in general was proclaimed by the sacerdotal authorities in Bombay and Poona. Attendance at the theatre of any kind was made an offence punishable with a fine, the third transgression being visited with expulsion from the *jamat* and with the denial of religious burial which the French clergy of two hundred years since denied to actors. We heard at the time that upwards of a hundred thousand Mussulmans of Bombay had expressed their willigness to abide by the injunction, and the effect upon the attendance at the Bombay native theatres was serious to the managers, who found their *clientèle* chiefly amongst the Mahomedan community. But the protest did not stop here. The Sultan of Turkey, as Caliph, was appealed to, and his intervention with the French Government was asked for. It was cheerfuly accorded, though in the first instance, we learnt at the time, it was exercised with some difficulty, since the French authorities held that the representation was not illegal. It was added that in Christian countries dramatic representations of the life of the founder of the Christian religion were not unknown. But the Sultan was persevering in what he deemed a holy cause, and ultimately the French Government gave way, the argument that in Algiers they had several million Mahomedan subjects whose religious sentiments were involved proving sufficiently conclusive. M. Bornier's play was thereupon withdrawn. The Indian Mussulmans are said now to be as much aggrieved at hearing of the preparations for a production of "Mahomet" at the Lyceum in London as they were when they heard that the Prophet was being presented on the boards of a Paris theatre; and there is some talk of a remonstrance being addressed to the British Government on the subject, whether directly or through the Government of India we have not heard. It is certain that whatever complaint may be made will be received with the most careful consideration, for the argument that was addressed to the French Government by the Sultan will come with obviously greater weight when it is laid before the rulers of the largest Mahomedan population in the world. Still there may be difficulties in the way which will more readily present themselves to people in England than they will to our Mussulman neighbours in Bombay. There is a marked difference between the relations of the British Government with the theatres and those of the French Government. A London theatre, subject to a supervision which is more often theoretical than real on the part of the Lord Chamberlain, is practically independent of official control. In Paris the theatres receive Municipal and State subsidies, and Government can exercise a discipline over them which could scarcely be exercised in England without abruptly departing from precedent and causing rather serious misunderstanding. It is certain, however, that respectful consideration would be given to any representation that might be sent in to the Home Government Equally certain is it that whatever dramatic representation of the character of the Prophet might be given at the Lyceum would be scrupulously regardful of his dignity and of the susceptibilities of his followers. Mr. Irving may be trusted to do that, and the representation, whatever else might come of it, would carry to the mind of the British public a conception of Mahomet higher than any that the majority of them have had the opportunity of acquiring. When the objection, however, is an objection to any form of representation of a personality which they regard as sacred this we are aware would be small satisfaction.

THE Jains, like more than one of the native communities in India, are not content to look to native rule as a guarantee for their religious and personal liberties. We have had in this Presidency some striking illustrations of the manner in which the ruler of a Native State can interpret the principles of toleration and religious liberty when the sanctity of a Jain temple is involved. Another case of the same kind has arisen in the State of Gwalior, where the Jain Bannias of the town of Bajnangarh have had a misunderstanding with their Brahmin neighbours, which the Gwalior Durbar is unable or unwilling to adjust. We have before us only the Jain's account of the matter, and as the Gwalior authorities have been supported by the Governor-General's Agent in their refusal to interfere, we suppose the case, like many others, is one in which there is a good deal to be said on both sides. The Bajnangarh Brahmins, if the memorialists who have sought the intervention of the Viceroy are to be relied on, have broken the images in the Jain temples, and until these have been replaced the religious life of the community seems to be in a state of suspended animation, corresponding as nearly as may be to the state in which a Catholic country in Europe would have been in the Middle Ages if placed under a Papal interdict. For the last four years, the memorialists say, "our chiidren's marriages are stopped, and some of our caste persons are grown big. They cannot be married; and in our caste we consider it a great sin to keep a daughter unmarried when she is grown big; and owing to this grief several of our caste people have died." The difficulty is not in the absence of the gods from the temple. These, it seems, could be easily replaced, but there are considerations of ritual in the case more exacting than any that have ever been fought over even between the Church Association and its victims at home. A new god can be made as easily as it can be broken; but the practices and injunctions of the Jain religion necessitate the process being performed out of doors. With childlike ingenuousness the memorialists explain that a new image is not considered a god unless it is introduced according to rule, and the rule seems to be to take the image, which is named in the memorial as "Ruth Biman," into the streets, where it is joined in procession by several other images from other places, and these accompany the new image to its resting place and so make it holy. A State dispensing even-handed justice to all its subjects would need to take the Jain ritual as it is without raising questions as to the equal feasibility of consecrating an image inside a temple and outside. These are purely subjective matters, with which no Government, whether British or Native, has to concern itself. It must, in the words of Frederick the Great, allow all its subjects to "go to Heaven in their own way," doing its best at the same time, to prevent them from jostling too violently against each other on the road thither. Accordingly it would be the business of the Gwalior officials to see to it that the successor to the demolished "Ruth Biman" were consecrated in the open air, provided the ceremony could be carried out in peace. But the Brahmins are said to object, and visions of riot and bloodshed have been conjured up which the Durbar deem quite sufficient warrant for interdicting the performance of the ceremony in the street. They know best, and it is easy to understand why the British authorities have shrunk from interfering in a matter which any fair-dealing State, as Gwalior has the credit of being, might well be left to deal with by itself. But we should have thought that there were ways of keeping the not very fiery Brahmin from rushing at the throat of the usually peaceful and inoffensive Jain, especially as the latter, who are often the possessor of great wealth, are willing to give security in any sum that Government may think fit to name. The question is one which any police superintendent with brains and tact might be thought capable of settling. It is interesting to us at this distance as a reminder of how many divisions the *Pax Britannica* covers, and of its reality as a court of appeal even for communities who are removed from the operation of direct British rule.

THE Lahore paper will not have it that we convicted it of a marvellous *non sequitur* when we pointed out that it had deduced, from the difficulty which defective railway communication with Bombay interposed in the way of Sind being represented in the Bombay Legislative Council, a reason why the province should be annexed to the Punjab, which has no Legislative Council at all. It finds a way of escape from the dilemma by suggesting that if Sind were annexed to the Punjab, the latter would have a higher status, and the "appendage"—thus highly do we value representative institutions!—of a Council would be "duly super-added." It might or it might not be, but it is evident that our contemporary is not particular on the point, for after having thrown over the suggestion of the annexation of Sind to the Punjab, it declares for an alternative scheme by which Sind would be made independent alike of Bombay and of the Punjab, and would be left to find for itself in companionship with Sind and Beluchistan, under a Chief Commissioner. We wonder what progressive and prospering Karachi will say of a scheme which finds an "affinity" for it, as Artemus Ward would have said, in Beluchistan. Evidently the Council difficulty, which was cited in the first instance as a reason why Sind should part company with Bombay, sits lightly upon the inventor of this scheme.

It is said that a cheque recently drawn by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on the London and County Bank for £1,250,000 is the largest ever drawn. A former one by Vanderbilt for £700,000 had hitherto headed the list. Needless to say, remarks the *Daily Telegraph*, it was not made payable to bearer.

THE field-firing which will take place at the conclusion of the manœuvres about Attock will be on a larger scale than has ever before been tried in India, where in spite of much waste land there is always difficulty experienced in the neighbourhood of Camps-of-Exercise in getting a wide enough front for troops to use ball cartridge freely. The firing will include volleys at long ranges, and particular attention will be paid to exercising the men in fire-discipline. The tests to be applied will be of the most practical kind, and the operations generally will be of a very different order from those generally performed in divisional camps.

LIEUTENANT BOWER'S exploit in tracking Dad Mohammed in Samarcand appears to have been fraught with danger, writes the *Englishman*. On one occasion a brother of Dalgleish's murderer attempted to take the young officer's life, and followed him for several days with that object. He was himself, however, killed in the attempt by a Pathan. By his daring enterprise Lieutenant Bower gained the reward of Rs. 5,000 offered for the capture of Dad Mohammed, and was also, we understand, awarded a further sum of Rs. 2,000 by the Foreign Office.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 17.

A Zanzibar correspondent telegraphs that slavery is reviving along the coast, to an extent unknown during the last thirty years.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY.

ANTI-ENGLISH DEMONSTRATION.

LISBON, SEPT. 17.

Complaints have been laid before the British Minister here by the crew of an English cruiser now in the Tagus, that they were insulted and hustled by a crowd whilst ashore in Lisbon the previous night.

THE DISTURBANCES IN TICINO.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Italian troops have been ordered to the Swiss frontier, near Ticino.

RESIGNATION OF THE PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.

LISBON, SEPT. 17.

The Portuguese Ministry has resigned.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GRANADA.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The historic palace of the Alhambra in Granada has been partially destroyed by fire.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICAN SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 16.

Since the 4th inst. the Treasury has purchased 1,396,000 ounces of Silver at 117 dollars and 36 cents to 115 d ollars and 60 cents.

SLAVERY IN AFRICA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 16.

It is declared here that it was never intended to abolish slavery immediately in African territory.

AN AUSTRIAN WAR-SHIP SUNK.

TRIESTE, SEPT. 16.

News has reached here that the Austrian War Ship Taurus has foundered in the Black Sea, and that seventy-two of those on board have been drowned.

THE ALHAMBRA ON FIRE.

The latest news from Granada states that the fire at the Alhambra palace has been put out, and that most of the building has been saved.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO AJMERE.

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 17.

The garrison at Neemuch will furnish half a battery, two companies of British Infantry, and a troop of Native Cavalry to do duty during H. E. the Viceroy's visit at Ajmere.

THE ZHOB VALLEY SURVEY.

The following officers, attached to Infantry Regiments, are ordered for duty with the Zhob Valley Railway Survey :—Captain Powell, First Goorkhas; Lieut. Markham, 60th Rifles ; Lieut. W. W. Cookson, Royal Artillery ; Lieut. Hulke, the Buffs Gloster Royal Irish, and five Staff Corps Officers will also be detailed.

RELIEF MOVEMENTS.

Two hundred rifles of the 4th Bengal Infantry are ordered to reinforce Changsie and Aijal from Silchar, taking with them at least one month's supplies. Three hundred and fifty men of the 8th Bengal Infantry left Barrackpore to-day to embark at Goalundo for Silchar, and the remainder one hundred and fifty strong move in a few days. These are in addition to the two hundred Frontier police.

THE MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR'S CUP.

Mr. Badcock, 5th Gurkhas, won the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Cup for covered tennis tournament at the Simla United Service Club.

THE ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

Heavy rainfall at Simla prevented the opening of the Annual Rifle Meeting.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 17.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, on Mr. Justice Prinsep taking seat, Mr. Jackson asked his lordship to rule that the prisoner's letters and confession were inadmissible as evidence. His lordship however declined to express any opinion at this stage of the proceedings but made a note of Mr. Jackson's objection. The Advocate-General then reviewed the evidence for the prosecution and in doing so warned the jury not to be allured by the charms and influence of Mr. Jackson's reasoning or led away by his eloquence or his rhetoric. He then went over the whole ground connecting Shama Charan with the alleged defalcations. The fact that European officers of the Bank being lax in their management, of which the accused took advantage, went to strengthen the case for the prosecution, but did not extenuate the prisoners conduct. The former might have given facilities for committing fraud but they were not under any obligation to him nor under his influence. With regard to Mr. Marshall's debt to the Bank it was an irregularity and nothing more. The learned counsel then went into the question of 122 notes of one thousand each being changed into 4 notes and asked the jury to say what was the motive. The accused's confession to Marshall was voluntary ; owing to the the latter invariably treating Shama Charan kindly. There was therefore no inducement on the part of the prosecution to make him confess. Counsel further stated that the prisoner's referring in his letters to his probable prosecution was an admission of his guilt. He cited English cases showing that a confession by the accused was enough to convict without corroboration. After lunch the point whether Shama Charan's letters and confession should go before the jury was argued. After the Advocate-General had concluded Mr. Jackson addressed the Court, but had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

LORD HARRIS ON CRICKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

The annual cricket dinner came off at the Gymkhana Club Rooms this evening, about twenty-eight persons being present. Lord Harris presided, and the Governor's Band was in attendance. After dinner H. M. the Queen's health was drunk, and then the Governor proposed the health of the two teams, Civil and Military. Lord Harris, in his speech, alluded to the metropolitan character of cricket, and said that one of the most pleasing reminiscences of his cricketing days in England was a handsome cup, which the Lancashire country teams, notwithstanding his rows with them, had presented him with, and which he still possessed. It afforded him great pleasure to join all the cricketers present in their social festivities, and it was still more pleasing to him to be told that he had been an unintentional cause of much discussion that day, owing to his having advanced an opinion regarding the decision of the umpire during the match. The point of argument was that if a ball hit the batsman on the leg and then hit the bat, and was then caught behind the wicket or in the field the umpire gave the man out. Lord Harris's contention was that the batsman was not out, the argument was that if the ball hits the bat first and then the leg the batsman may be given out leg-before-wicket, but he can not be caught out. Again if the ball hits the bat he may be caughts out, so also if the ball hits the pad first and runs are made those are runs off the pad; but if the ball hits the bat first and then the pad and runs are made such runs must be held to have been made off the bat. Lord Harris then said he did not set himself up as an infallible authority. His Excellency said it had given him great pleasure to occasionally take an active part in the game both at Poona and Ganeskhind, and remarked that if time permitted he would do so oftener. He wished that Major Von Donop had better luck and had come out in the Poona matches with greater success than he had done. Though unsuccessful in his matches, Major Von Donop had taken great trouble in arranging matches. No one could have worked harder than he had done ; he was simply indefatigable, and in apportioning the best men for the various matches he had acted most judiciously. Some of those present h ! done most of their cricketing in India, while others had done theirs in England. That being so they were able from the two points to consider the progress the game had made in the two countries. He himself was able to look back to time when the old Pavilion at the Lords was used when there were cracks in the ground as wide as dinner table and when players wore tall black hats on their heads but now time had arrived when all roughnesses were worked off. He knew the time when collections of entrance-money at the Lords only amounted to fifty pounds for a match, but now as much as thousand pounds was often collected for a single day. That showed that cricket had taken a stronger hold on the people of England and those who had pennies to spare spent them in witnessing a good match instead of spending it in drinking houses. He had no doubt that athletic sports, which forty years ago were looked down upon as waste of time, had raised up a manly race of people in England. Perhaps the experience of those who had practised most of their cricketing in India was harder still, for when Englishmen in India wanted to play the game they often had to travel immense distances under the burning sun. Cricket was pursued in India under extreme disadvantages, but their loves of the game had prompted them to maintain the game in spite of everything further. Old friends would go home and new friendships would have to be made. This makes a great difference in cricket, but notwithstanding these disadvantages Englishmen in India had kept the game going in a very remarkable manner. They had even impressed it on people who originally were never inclined for that kind of sport. Cricket was now pursued by all nationalities in India. The Parsees had been successful against various clubs, and had also beaten an English Eleven. The Parsees had advanced in a remarkable way, and might at the present time be classed with the Philadelphians. Lord Harris anticipated that when the Parsees visit England next year they would be as good as an English country gentlemen Eleven. He also believed that in a few years the Hindus would also send an Eleven home. There was no reason to regret that they had come on so well, for his Excellency had always looked upon cricket as more than a mere game. It formed a great tie between various colonies and dependencies of a world wide empire. Cricket was doing gigantic work in knitting together the various parts of the empire, the game being so loveable that they should pursue it with as little discord as possible, and they should endeavour to look upon it as a game and nothing more, and also should endeavour to secure that combination in the pursuit of the game and its extension as will make it still more useful than it was. Lord Harris paid the captains of the two teams a high compliment, and also said that it was a happy idea of Mr. Moore's to have organised the match Civil *vs.* Military instead of North *vs.* South. He had watched Messrs. Wilkins and Pottinger's bat, and said he did not wish to see better batsmen. As to the bowling his Excellency remarked that Messrs. Steel and Clark were as good as any first-class gentlemen bowlers he knew.

THE POONA RACES.

Race lotteries were held at the Grand Stand this afternoon. For the Poona Derby, value of tickets Rs. 1,000, Turkish Flag fetched Rs. 230, Mr. Newton's stable Rs. 250, Baltic Rs. 240, Plaintiff Rs. 160, and Young Forat Rs. 150. For the Wanowrie Stakes, value Rs. 1,000, Ruby fetched Rs. 200, Buccaneer Rs. 180, and Young Euclid Rs. 220.

HOUSES FOR EUROPEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much interested in the description in your issue of to-day of the sort of house that is wanted for Europeans in Bombay. Nothing is so difficult at present as to get a small house in a good and quiet part of the town. Allow me to suggest an additional rule to those already enumerated for the good management of the house. "All native music will be strictly prohibited." This is why I live in a strictly European quarter, where I pay a high rent in the hope of avoiding the odours and the noises which are such prominent characteristics of Bombay. Last evening the place was suddenly converted into a pandemonium by a band of ruffians in dirty red coats and armed with battered brass instruments, who played a selection of—— eruptions is, I think, the only word to express the row they made. I learned that all this was the doing of a solitary native gentleman in the neighbourhood, who knowing nothing of the way or language of Europeans doubtless thinks that a band from the slums of Pydhonie or Dhobi Talao and a band from the Gloster Regiment are all the same thing. If any one will build the house you have described, and keep it free from odours and bazaar music, I am ready to engage for a three years' tenancy on very liberal terms.—Yours, &c.,

ORPHEUS.

Bomcay, September 16.

THE POISONING OF DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in to-day's issue of your paper, a letter under the heading "Gross Cruelty," and I shall be much obliged if you will inform me of the locality in which the incident occurred.

The heading adopted and the wording of the letter might lead some of your readers to infer that the poisoning of dogs is indiscriminately carried on; but such is not the case, as special care for the protection of pet dogs is enjoined on the police in the circular order issued by this office.

If your correspondent will refer to the advertisement columns of your issues of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant, he will be aware that due notice was formally published.—Yours, &c.,

W. J. GELL,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Sept. 17.

LETTER FROM HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 13.

IF the saying "Happy is the country that has no history" is really true, then Hyderabad must be a most unhappy land ! It is seldom a single week passes without some startling event to record, that to Hyderabadees at least is a matter of the gravest importance, though perhaps it may never be even noticed in the *Times* or any other leading paper in Europe. Just now the air is full of rumours of impending changes in the Government, and while rumour is so rife it is not easy to arrive at the exact truth. However, they all seem to agree in the one important fact of the Nawab Intesar Jung's retirement on pension. He will in a few days complete thirty years' service under the British and the Nizam's Governments, and it is said that he then intends to tender his resignation. While I acknowledge that this official richly deserves a pension and has well-earned a little rest after such a long period of hard work, I think it is much to be regretted that, if his health permits, he should not remain a little longer where he had done such yeoman's rvice. At present his loss would be seriously felt, especially by Sir Asman Jah, to whom he has been as his right hand, and we all hope he will re-consider his determination.

Hyderabad can boast of many able officials, but just now she cannot spare any of them. Much has been done of late years in the way of advancement but much yet remains to be done before those who have striven for her progress can look on their task as completed. One hears outcries periodically against the employment of foreigners in Native States, but we think the great Sir Salar Jung acted wisely when he introduced into Hyderabad some English and Northern Indian officials. At that time the natives of Hyderabad were far behind those of British India in education, and it was almost impossible to find men fitted for the higher posts under the Government. This is fast changing, and year after year, young men carefully trained in the Nizam College, are coming forward competent to take the place of those passing away. There is now every prospect of Hyderabad, in another decade or two, being able to supply all those vacancies with her own sons, except perhaps in the Public Works Department, as few of the natives of the place seem to have any predilection for the Engineering profession.

Changes and rumours of changes in high places do not interfere in the least with our social enjoyments. September, though a rainy, has been so far a very gay month. It commenced with the performance of "The Shaughrann" at the Inniskilling Theatre. A run of six nights, with crowded houses each night, proves that it was highly appreciated. The almost unanimous verdict of the public is that seldom if ever has a piece been put on the stage so successfully in any Secunderabad theatre. The acting of all the characters was good, that of Harvey Duff, the Shaughrann, and his mother, being particularly good. The scenery, which was all painted by Private Le Jeune, was far above the average of that usually seen at private theatricals. We are all now, like Oliver, "asking for more" from the clever amateurs of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. A rival company plays "Betsy" to-night and following nights, and we are looking forward to it as another treat. I think it is a good thing to have two dramatic companies in a large place like Secunderabad, as there is plenty of talent to form them from, and nothing induces progress and success more than generous rivalry. The leading parts in "Betsy" are to be taken by Dr. and Mrs. Dobie, and Major and Mrs. Leach. The former are known to the present theatre-going members of the station, and a few here remember Major and Mrs. Leach on the boards about six years ago, and will be heartily glad to see them reappear.

The Secunderabad Horse and Dog Show was held on the 1st and 2nd. The entries for both were numerous, and some very fine animals were exhibited. The jumping was very good, and some of the teams entered for the driving competition were much admired. An attempt was made to get up a Baby Show, but it fell through owing to lack of entries ! This I find it hard to assign a reason for, as Secunderabad is at least as well supplied with babies as any other station in India, and has as fine specimens. Could the judges have bribed the mothers not to send them in, fearing the consequences of not being able to award a prize to each little cherub ?

I think it highly probable that next year the class of pet dogs must be omitted from the list of exhibits, owing to the difficulty of finding a judge. The gallant Colonel who performed that office this year had so many hard words said to him by his fair friends that I scarcely think he will be willing to undertake it again, and where he has failed few will dare hope to succeed ! Would it not be possible to do in this class what is done in some schools, and award a prize to each competitor ?

The annual sports of the Golconda Brigade were held on the 5th instant, and a most enjoyable evening's amusement was provided for the spectators. H. H. the Nizam honoured the sports with his presence and distributed the prizes. He looked in excellent health and spirits, and seemed to take a keen interest in the different events. The most amusing races were the elephant race, and the camel race. The finishes of both were very close and the excitement intense. For my own part I cannot imagine anything more uncomfortable than being bumped up and down on an elephant, except perhaps being treated in the same way by a camel, yet there was no lack of riders, and they seem to find the exercise quite to their taste. The unlucky weight who was thrown out of his *palkee* in the palanquin race close to the winning post afforded much amusement to the on-lookers. It would be hard to find a prettier scene than the Golconda Parade Ground, covered as it was with a picturesque crowd, and we do not wonder at the people from Secunderabad and Trimulgherry considering it well worth the long drive. Sports and everything else got up by Major Afsur Jung are always a success, and the thanks of the community are due to him for his exertions.

The entries for the Hyderabad Race Meeting in November are fast coming in. The races are the beginning of our "season," as though we manage to amuse ourselves in a mild way all the year round, it is then the fun becomes fast and furious. Four days' racing, a polo tournament, sundry breakfast and dinner parties, and a couple of dances to be got through in a fortnight is no easy task. We do not wonder that many a man who has passed his early youth should say that it is the hardest fortnight's work in the year ! I have often heard the remark made during the month of November in Hyderabad, that, "Life would be worth living were it not for its pleasures." But that is only the opinion of the *blasé* cynic. To the bright young folk, with all their lives before them, what we middle aged people grumble at, is all enjoyment, and while they are happy why waste a thought on the old fogies ? Time was when we enjoyed the race, the pic-nic and the dance, and now we must stand aside and see others take our places.

On Wednesday last Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick gave another of those pleasant little fortnightly dances at the Bolarum Residency. I have always thought it a pity that the two Residencies should be at the extreme ends of this large station. Still, notwithstanding the distances, the rooms were well filled, as a genial host and plenty of dancing will always suffice to bring people together.

We are having a polo tournament here now among the local teams, and some good play has been seen. The first game was between the Inniskillings and the 2nd team of the 7th Hussars, which resulted in a walk over for the latter. A most exciting game was played between the Gymkhana, and Major Afsur Jung's Golconda teams. Only one goal was got, and that was won at the last moment by the Gymkhana. The victory of the Hyderabad Contingent over the 1st team of the 7th Hussars is a popular one, as the former have been striving hard to make their team a first class one. Besides shall I confess it ? The 7th have been inclined to be just a *leetle* conceited over their play, and the lesson taught them now may be of service to them when playing in the big polo tournament in November. Their team is no doubt a very good one, but it has not proved itself invincible in India. I look forward to seeing the Nizam's Cup won this year by a local team. I have not yet heard if many outsiders have entered, but I hope that Bombay and Poona will again be represented. The remarks of Sir George Greaves on the importance of having polo ponies thoroughly trained are worthy of attention. If his hints are followed, and the head is well protected as suggested by Sir Frederick Roberts, this splendid game can be played with less risk, without in the least lessening the excitement so dear to the heart of the polo player.

The "Universities" very pluckily challenged the "World" to a foot-ball match last week, and proved they did not over-estimate their strength. After a hard-fought game the victory was won by the former getting one goal to love. The afternoon was a pleasant one, and many spectators were present. To most of them it could only have appeared a struggling crowd madly rushing to do *something* to a ball, as, except to the initiated, football is by no means an interesting game to watch, nor is it one very suitable for this climate.

The forgery case, that has been exciting so much interest here lately, has ended, as every one expected it would, in the acquittal of Sowcar Balkrishna Dass. It appears from the able speech of Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee, counsel for the defendant, that there was absolutely no case against him. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Balkrishna Dass, as not only has he been put through a most trying ordeal, but his business also suffered seriously while the case was going on.

Sergeant Smallwood's comrade, who was wounded by a tiger, is recovering, though his wound was a serious one, part of the scalp being removed. The number of deaths from wounds of wild animals has increased considerably of late. It seems to be a proof of the truth of the old law "Familiarity breeds contempt." Men are now often absolutely rash in following up wounded tigers, and in the case of soldiers they frequently go after them with weapons quite unfit for the purpose. In their case this might be prevented, by its being looked upon as a serious breach of discipline to go in search of big game without permission, and permission being granted it should be the duty of their commanding officers to see that they are properly armed.

It is strange that typhoid fever should be so prevalent in Secunderabad and Trimulgherry, particularly in the latter place. This disease is of comparatively rare occurrence in Chudderghaut and Hyderabad, but in the cantonment it has been for some years very fatal, especially to young soldiers just arrived in the country. It is time for the A. M. D. to bestir themselves, and endeavour to find out its cause. In this part of India typhoid is more fatal to Europeans than cholera. Medical science has done much to minimize the ravages of the latter, but so far it seems almost helpless to cope with the former.

We have again had a heavy fall of rain after a long break, which as usual set us all grumbling about the heat. Strange what discontented mortals we are ! When it rains we object to the damp, and when the rain is over we are displeased with the heat ! The rainfall up to date is 33 inches, so even if we are not favoured with the north-east monsoon we can have no grounds of complaint.

The Hoosain Saugur tank is now a magnificent sheet of water, and rowing and sailing are at present the favourite amusements of the Chudderghaut folk. There are two pretty sailing boats on the tank, one belonging to the Hyderabad Club, and the other to Mr. Heenan, of the Nizam's P. W. D. The Hyderabad Club has also several rowing boats, and these with the boats belonging to the Nawabs Vikar-ool-Oomra, Zuffer Jung, and Futteh Nawaz Jung, make quite a small fleet at the Chudderghaut end of the Bund. Secunderabad has at last wakened to the fact that it loses a great deal of amusement by not providing itself with boats, and the Club has now ordered some. On their arrival we may hope to get up some rowing, and possibly some sailing matches. Though for rowing we cannot compare our tank to the Poona river, for sailing it is far preferable.

The long talked of scheme for making a promenade and bandstand on the Bund has at last been sanctioned, and we hope before long to see it *au fait accompli*. With a broad raised walk tastefully laid out with plants, and plentiful supply of seats near the bandstand, and the road widened for carriages, we shall have a promenade equal to any in southern India, and being situated mid-way between Chudderghaut and Secunderabad it will be appreciated equally by the residents in both places.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—CIVIL *VS.* MILITARY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

FINAL DAY.

THE rain which fell last night, and which I predicted would have a serious affect on the cricket, has unfortunately proved so fatal as to bring this match to an abrupt conclusion after one and a half-day's play, or exactly half the three days that had been allotted to it. The score stood last night at Military 148, Civil 153 for 7 wickets down, and the three hours' play to-day was sufficient to finish off the Civil innings for 163, to see the Military all out in their second venture for 54, and to allow the Civil to hit off the 40 runs required to win, for the loss of 5 wickets, and thus leave the latter winners by 5 wickets. To not only the two Elevens and the Poona public in general, but to a great many men who have come down on purpose from Bombay to witness the match to-day, this unexpected termination to it was a great disappointmnt. The match was conclusive evidence enough of two facts, that rain on the Poona ground turns a magnificent wicket into a most abominable one, and also that on such latter wickets Mr. Steel's bowling is perfecly unplayable. If anything, the ground gave him more work than he wanted on to his balls, and the score of the Military second innings shows how much the bowling from each end appeared to kick, for eight of the ten wickets were caught, whereas in the first innings only three fell in this manner. That slow bowling should be deadly on a slow wicket is nothing new, but that a wicket that can be as perfectly true and rungetting as the Poona one when it is fast, can also be so hopelessly unplayable when it is slow, is rare indeed. The two extremes on one ground are, fortunately for batsmen's averages, seldom met with, but it was hard luck indeed that fate should have given such a bad piece of misfortune to the biggest cricket match of the year. Cricket has, of course, a very large proportion of the proverbial slips between the cup and the lip, but the big Poona match, of 1890, will at least bring home to most of this Presidency's cricketers that they must trust chiefly to the weather for luck or ill luck in the issue of the most important match of the season. Poona is so weak in both batting and bowling this year that few ever doubted the result of their four big matches against the Parsees and the Bombay Gymkhana, but the Civil and Military teams were much more evenly balanced. The former were strongest in bowling and the latter in batting, and the play on Monday was so even all through as fully to justify the expectation of a close match. The rain last night was therefore the more to be regretted, but our moan has been made, and we can only say, "Better luck next year," and whether Civil or Military win, let it be a fairly fought-out match lasting out all the three days of play.

The old wicket of yesterday appearing in such bad condition, a fresh one had been prepared for this morning, and shortly after 12 noon the Civil not-outs, Mr. Pottinger and Mr. Macbeth, went out to continue their innings. The former, however, was destined to fall 5 runs later, and a catch at the wicket sent him back for a firstrate innings of 45, which was of invaluable service to his side, and was compiled throughout by steady, sound cricket, where only the loose balls had had liberties taken with them. The innings terminated for 163, or an addition of ten only to the overnight's total.

The Military, 15 runs to the bad, sent in Messrs. Twiss and Edlmann to commence their second innings, and disasters began at once. A c. and b. disposed of the latter at 1, a catch at the wicket sent back Mr. Twiss at 7, and the third, fourth, and fifth wicket fell before the scoring board could show more than 12. Mr. Sprott with the gloves was in remarkably good form, and was, as the score shows, responsible for no less than 5 wickets in the match, two in the first innings and three in the second. The third wicket, Mr. Barton, offered a slight resistance for some time, and added 13 runs, and Mr. Lowis's stay was responsible for an addition of 16 runs, Captain Page being partner to both. The latter, however, could get no one to stop with him, and though he was once badly missed by Mr. Clifton, his not-out innings of 22 was the only batting in the innings worthy of the name, and was made too against excellent bowling on a very nasty wicket, and in the face of the most discouraging circumstances. He went in third wicket in each innings, and made, in all, 55 for once out, and his batting was worthy of his reputation. Mr. Steel and Mr. Clark bowled unchanged, and the former's excellent analyis of 7 wickets for 30 was even better than his 8 wickets for 41 on Friday last for Bombay against Poona. He had the same class of wickets on both occasions, and on such a wicket he is about as deadly as any amateur slow bowler could desire to be.

The Civil, who had only 40 runs to get to win, appeared again at the wickets shortly after tiffin, and as the wicket was drying fast in a hot sun, the balance required was not expected to prove a difficult one to obtain. But the second ball, a real clinker from Mr. Edlmann, proved fatal to the Civil captain, and six runs later Mr. Edyvean fell at the wicket. Then occurred what undoubtedly had an effect on the innings, although it would probably have not reversed the result of the match. Mr. Gould, in playing out at Mr. Anderson, left his ground by nearly two yards, and was stumped. Both his feet were out, but he managed to get his bat back inside the block, but, in the opinion of every one, who was at or round the wicket, except the umpire, too late to save himself. The decision, however, was given in favour of the batsman and he continued his innings and a very good one it was, steadily played and pluckily hit, and although its numerical value was only 14, it put the issue of the match beyond question. Mr. Francis and Mr. Pottinger each contributed 5, and then with the arrival of Mr. Sprott, who began hitting pluckily at once, the odd runs were knocked off, and the Civil left winners of this first Presidency Civil *vs.* Military match by 5 wickets.

Full score and analysis :—

MILITARY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr. Croly, b Clark	3	st. Sprott, b Steel	5
Mr. J. H. Twiss, c Sprott, b Steel	10	c Sprott, b Clark	3
Mr. H. E. Lowis, c Sprott, b Steel	7	c Sprott, b Steel	8
Capt. W. G. Alban, b Clark	0	c Pottinger, b Steel	0
Capt. R. B. Page, b Clifton	33	not out	22
Mr. H. E. Stockdale, b Clark	33	c Macbeth, b Steel	0
Mr. E. E. Edlmann, b Steel	6	c and b Steel	1
Mr. A. E. Barton, c Francis, b Clifton	23	c Steel, b Clark	8
Major T. G. Von Donop, not out	18	c and b Clark	0
Mr. T. M. Usborne, b Steel	6	c and b Steel	6
Mr. H. Anderson, b Clark	0	l-b-w b Steel	1
Extras	10		
Total	148	Total	54

CIVIL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. E. E. Steel, c Page, b Anderson	17	b Edlmann	0
Mr. F. L. Sprott, c Stockdale, b Anderson	5	not out	5
Mr. J. F. Edyvean, b Stockdale	15	c Usborne, b Edlmann	1
Mr. A. D. Wilkins, b Barton	41	not out	8
Mr. F. W. Francis, b Anderson	15	b Anderson	5
Mr. J. C. Pottinger, c Usborne, b Anderson	45	b Anderson	5
Mr. F. J. Clark, l-b-w b Anderson	6	did not bat.	
Mr. J.B. Macbeth, b Anderson	9	did not bat.	
Mr. A. P. Gould, not out	0	run out	14
Mr. H. W. Keys, c Page, b Anderson	0	did not bat.	
Mr. C. N. Clifton, b Edlmann	0	did not bat.	
Extras	10	Extras	2
Total	163	Total (for 5 wickets)	40

(Fall of the wickets.)

Military.

1st Innings.

1-4 2-21 3-22 4-22 5-77 6-99 7-99 8-131 9-147 10-148

2nd Innings.

1-1 2-7 3-8 4-11 5-11 6-24 7-24 8-40 9-50 10-54.

Civil.

1st Innings.

1-6 2-25 3-50 4-68 5-131 6-132 7-153 8-158 9-163 10-163

2nd Innings.

1-0 2-6 3-23 4-29 5-35.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	W.	M.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	115	49	3	4	99	30	8	7
Clark	97	55	3	4	95	24	7	3
Macbeth	30	20	1	0	...	...	...	...
Clifton	35	14	4	2	...	...	...	...

CIVIL.

	1st innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Edlmann	170	62	8	1	55	21	3	2
Anderson	99	53	5	7	50	17	3	2
Stockdale	80	28	6	1				
Lowis	25	6	2	0				
Barton	15	4	1	1				

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday last there being present His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G, G.M. S.I., G.M.I.E. presiding, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A., the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E. ; Sir. A.R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I., Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I., ; P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I., Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I., R. J. Grosthwaite, C.S.I. Baba Khen Sing Bedi, C.I.E.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins moved that the Bill to amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, to be taken into consideration. He said :—This is a Bill which I introduced at the last sitting of the Council, and on my motion Hon'ble Members then agreed that it should be taken into consideration to-day. It comprises only two simple sections. The first extends till the first day of April next, the time within which certain registers, which have been regularly kept, but are not recognized by the law of evidence, may after suitable scrutiny acquire evidential value. I fully explained on the last occasion how this extension of the limited time had become necessary. The object and effect of the second section are to remove all doubt as to the power of the Governor-General-in-Council to appoint seperate Commissioners to scrutinize the registers of the several provinces, instead of one set of Commissioners for all the territory to which the Act applies.

Local Governments have seen the Act as well as the explanatory remarks which I made a fortnight ago, and I understand that no objection has been made to the immediate passing of the measure.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also moved that the Bill be passed, and the motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE match against the Hindus having been postponed to Saturday, the 20th, it is proposed to take advantage of to-day, being a public holiday, and to play a match "The Services" *vs.* "The World." Play will commence at 11-30 a. m. "The Services" :—Messrs. Bentinck, Beatty, Barton, Carnegy, Creagh, Rev. E. Hall, Lowis, MacCartie, Phillips, Singer, Shearne, O'Shea and Twiss. "The World" :—Messrs. Prevost (captain), Raikes, Steel, Firth, St. Paul, Symes, Durrant, Macbeth, G. Brooks, Gould, M. Reid, H. Clark, Edyvean, H. Read and Bateson.

EXCELLENT progress is now being made in the Sukkur workshops in fitting the Automatic Vacuum Brake to the rolling stock of the North-Western Railway. There had been some delay, which seems inevitable in such matters, before the work got into the swing of a proper system ; and Government managed to contribute its usual quotum of obstruction by getting out only part of the fittings required, so that what is technically called the "rigging" had to be made on the spot. Now, however, we believe that everything will be in readiness to start on the SindPeshin section by the 1st October. At present eight complete frontier trains are fitted with the brake throughout, each train consisting of four bogeys (equivalent to two carriages each) and two brakevans. These are already out of the shops and four more are ready to come out. Fifty engines have been fitted with the brake, of which eighteen will be reserve engines. There are also in store complete fittings for 300 bogeys, 60 more engines, 75 brake vans, 75 horse boxes and 50 luggage vans. Altogether there is every reason for satisfaction with the progress which has been made in the workshops since July.

THE AHMEDNAGAR WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPT. 15.

THE Nagar week is now *un fait accompli*, a thing of the past, and though we have had a very pleasant time of it, I do not think there are any of us who would wish to have it over again for another year, at any rate. We are not much given to gaiety here, and we all feel worms after the whirl of the past week. Fancy our sleepy hollow, where we are accustomed to jog along in the soberest of styles through a monotonous routine of tennis, badminton, weak tea, and skittles, with an occasional quarrel by way of a fillip, bursting forth into a whole week of dissipation, cricket, tennis, badminton, polo matches, and three dances. Why it is enough to throw us off our balance for the next three months. At one time it was doubtful whether the "week" would not fall through, as at first so few members of the Gymkhana expressed a willingness to join. However, a meeting of the committee, and a little amicable discussion, soon settled the point, and the result was that, with few exceptions, all the members were willing to subscribe, so the committee for the week set to work at once, guests were invited, among others a very sporting team from Aurungabad, who had challenged us to combat *à l'outrance* at polo, cricket, tennis, badminton, &c., the gallant 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and the Gymkhana committee rose to the occasion and issued invitations to their respective dances on the 9th and 11th. The latter very generously including in their list of invitations the members who were non-subscribers to the week, though I am bound to say that in one case a storm in a tea cup furnished us with a topic of conversation and a good deal of amusement, which, when it bubbled over and subsided, left nobody a penny the worse. The following is the programme of the events of the "week" :—

MONDAY,	8TH SEPT.	Morning	Cricket.
		Evening	Lotteries.
TUESDAY,	9TH „	Morning	Badminton.
		Morning	Cricket.
		Afternoon	Races.
		Evening	Officers 1st Bombay Grenadiers Dance.
WEDNESDAY,	10TH „	Morning	Pigeon-shooting.
		Evening	Lotteries.
THURSDAY,	11TH „	Morning	Tennis.
		Afternoon	Polo.
		Evening	Club Dance.
FRIDAY,	12TH „	Morning	Europe.
		Afternoon	Cricket.
		Evening	Lotteries.
SATURDAY,	13TH „	Morning	Artillery Sports.
		Afternoon	Races.
		Evening	Cinderella Dance.

The cricket match against Aurungabad was played on the 8th and 9th, unfortunately owing to heavy rain on Sunday evening and a hot sun on Monday morning the surface of the ground caked and made the wicket a very difficult one. Winning the toss Aurungabad elected to bat, but were very soon all out for the small total of 40. Mr. Andrews' score of 17 being the highest, none of the others getting into double figures. For Nagar Mr. Kennedy bowled with success, and secured 6 wickets for 8 runs. The wicket continued to play treacherously throughout the day, and the Nagar Eleven on going in were only able to knock up a total of 89, out of which Captain Page 16, Mr. Steuart 17 not out, and Mr. Hayward's 12 were the highest scores. On their second venture the Aurungabadites did much better in spite of the difficult state of the wicket, and were not disposed of until they had made 146, out of this Captain Plumer contributed 55, Captain Welchman 24, and Mr. Hardy 18. Captain Plumer's innings was a very free hit one. He was missed several times, but this was not to be wondered at considering the way the ball was kicking. With 98 to get to win Nagar commenced their second innings, and by tiffin time on Tuesday with 7 wickets down had secured the requisite number, thus winning the match by 3 wickets, Mr. Cunningham with 31 not out, Messrs. Kennedy and Hayward with 25 and 18, respectively, won the highest scores for Nagar. The Nagar team suffered a disadvantage on account of their popular captain, Mr. Wilkins, being unable to do much in the way of batting owing to an injured finger. However, it was extremely lucky that he was able to bowl as he was in this way of much use to his team.

On Tuesday morning there was a badminton match in the Gymkhana, Nagar against the Visitors, the former was represented by Mrs. Waddington, Mrs. Woolner, and Mr. Kennedy, and though our champions were first-class players, they had a tough task to hold their own against the visitors, and only scored a victory after two sets.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the first day's races came off there, on account of the fact that there were no outside entries, and in consequence of the heavy rain that fell during the afternoon were not as great a success as could have been wished. The following are the results of the day's racing :—

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

"The Judge's Purse."—6 Furlongs, Rs. 99.

Col. Wahab's and Mr. Woolmer's Minden, 11st. 3lb., Mr. Woolmer. W. O.

"Pony Plate."—6 Furlongs, Rs. 99.

Mr. Woolmer's Brigantine, 9st 12lb, Owner W. O.

"The Merchants' Plate."—6 Furlongs, Rs. 99.

Mr. Woolmer's Moab, 13st 3lb, Owner W. O.

The Visitor's Scurry—¾ Mile. Rs. 70 to 1st., Rs. 20 to 2nd, and Rs. 10 to 3rd.

Mr Whyte's Ascalon, 11st 2lb, Mr Woolmer 1
Mr Maxwell's Adam, 11st 1lb, Mr Morris........ 2
Mr Hardy's Road to Ruin, 11st 2lb, Owner 3
Mr J L Orr's Kohinoor, 11st 3lb, Mr Harrington...... 0
Mr S E Orr's Gloire Dijon, 10st 3lb, Jessa 0

Ascalon and Adam jumped off in front, and ran together all the way, Ascalon winning by ½ a length.

"The Maiden Arabs."—5 Furlongs, Rs. 149.

Mr Woolmer's Stockwell, 10st 9lb, Owner........ 1
Capt Monk's Nemo, 10st 10lb, Mr Morris........ 2

Betting 3 to 1 on Stockwell.

A fast race. Nemo led to the distance post, when he was collared by Stockwell, who beat him for pace, and won by a length.

New Polo Race—2 Furlongs. Rs. 70 to 1st, Rs. 20 to 2nd, and Rs. 10 to 3rd.

Mr J L Orr's Nancy, 11st 7lb, Owner........ 1
Col Lynch's Star One, 10st 9lb, Mr Woolmer 2
Mr Whyte's Vixen, 10st 6lb, Morris 3
Mr Hardy's Road to Ruin, 11st 7lb, Owner........ 0
Mrs Woolmer's Masher, 10st 6lb, Jessa 0

They all got off well together. Nancy at once showed out in front and never being headed, won by 2 lengths. Star One was made a hot favorite for this race owing to her having been entered "third entry" in all the pony splint races.

"The New Hurdles"—6 Furlongs, 4 Flights. Rs. 70 to 1st, Rs. 20 to 2nd, and Rs. 10 to 3rd.

Mr Morris' Alderman, 10st Mr Woolmer........ 1
Mrs Woolmer's Masher, 10st 6lb, Durma 2
Dr Henderson's Sheridan, 11st 1lb, Mr Harrington ... 3
Mr Cunningham's Bobby, 10st 12lb, Morris........ 0

Betting—2 to 1 on Alderman.

Run in the rain and while getting dark. Alderman led to 2 furlongs from home, where he was joined by Masher and a good race resulted in favour of the former by one length.

The Lilliput Hurdles.—Rs. 199. R C. and a distance. 1
Mr Woolmer's Enid, 11st 2lb, Owner 2
Mr Whyte's Ascalon, 10st 5lb, Mr Morris........

Betting— 3 to 1 on Enid.

Ascalon and Enid alternately led and when after half the journey had completed it looked odds on Ascalon winning, but he tried to do nothing in the last 200 yards, and Enid won easily.

Polo Securry.—Rs. 199. Three furlongs.

Mr Woolmer's Balotra, 11st 6lb, Owner 1
Mr Morris' Alderman, 9st 3lb, Jessa 2

Betting 5 to 1 on Balotra.

Balotra won by ½ a length.

The same evening the dance given by the 1st Bombay Grenadiers came off, and in spite of the sheets of rain, which poured down, this event was a great success. Apparently no amount of rain could damp the ardour of the votaries of terpsichore, for the dancing was kept up with spirit far into the small hours. The decorations in the hall and ante-rooms were extremely well designed, the floor all that could be wished for, and the refreshments and supper A1, Unfortunately the heavy rain made the covered way between the verandah and the refreshment tent unpassable for the ladies, however, this inconvenience was reduced to a minimum by the gallant manner by which the sterner sex, regardless of the fury of the elements. A shower bath over-head ; a flood under-foot dived through the passage, and supplied the wants of their fair partners—the rain unfortunately spoilt the

effect of the illuminations in the compound, but even with these drawbacks the Grenadiers' ball was a great success, and certainly one of the most successful and pleasant events of the week.

Fortunately the weather cleared up on Wednesday, and in the afternoon of that day the pigeon-shooting came off in the grounds of the Gymkhana. There were three sweeps, the winners, being Dr. Henderson, Mr. Audien, and Mr. Waddington. Thursday morning saw us all gathered at the Gymkhana, some to witness the tennis tournament, others to assist at the decorations for the ball, which was to take place in the evening. Mrs. Burnett provided the "chota hazari" on this occasion, though it is rather a misnomer to call it "chota," as it was, to all intents and purposes, a "bura hazari." The table groaned under a load of coffee, tea, pegs, sandwiches, cakes, and sweets of every kind, which Mrs. and Miss Burnett dispensed to the thirsty and hungry souls about, with the greatest liberality and hospitality. Ahmednagar was represented in the tennis match by Mr. Waddington and Mr. Kennedy, and though our champions were both redoubtable players, the fates were unpropitious, and the visitors scored a victory. The polo match, Ahmednagar *vs.* Aurungabad was played off the same afternoon, the result being a drawn game; and now I come to what was *par excellence* the event of the week—the Gymkhana Dance. All Wednesday and Thursday busy and tasteful hands had been at work, decorating the ball-room, library, supper tent, and compound generally. Those who took a principal part in the decoration were Mrs. Waddington, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Waddington, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Mowsome, and Mr. Orr, assisted by several other ladies and gentlemen.

The result of their combined labours being something enchanting. When we arrived at the scene of the ball, the exclamation which involuntarily sprung to our lips was, "Why, it is fairy land!" and truly the transformation was so beautiful and so complete that it seemed as if some magic wand had been waved over the place. The whole compound was a blaze of lamps, red, yellow, white, and green. These lamps marked out the limits of the compound on all sides, while the carriage drive from our gate going round the compound and out at the other gate was lined with festoons of these coloured lamps. All over the compound in every direction shone out large red and white lamps, and the manner in which these last were veiled in foliage had the loveliest effect. On the sloping bank to the east of the compound blazed in large letters and figures A. C. (Ahmednagar Club) 1890. I have seen many pretty and effective illuminations in India, but I have never seen any more beautiful, more perfectly carried out, or in better taste. Many were there in our Gymkhana on the evening of the dance. The credit of this was due to Mr. Kennedy, who worked like a slave in the interest of the Gymkhana, and it must have gratified him to hear the laudations which were showered on the result of his labors. Indeed, he must have felt that he had not lived in vain. I must now come to the ball-room, the decorations of which were lovely from the roof; and festooned between the large pillars, which run down each side of the room, were quantities of bunting, flags, and fulkaries, the predominating colours being red, white, and blue. These festoons were most gracefully draped and caught up at intervals with the prettiest effect by deer-heads. The rafters and cross-beams were entirely covered with evergreens and palm leaves; every available space on the walls was also decorated with fulkaries and flags, caught up by evergreens, palm leaves, shields, &c., while at intervals very fine tiger and leopard skins were placed. One magnificent tiger-skin, shot by Surgeon Major Henderson, entirely covered the large screen, which stood at the head of the ball-room. On four of the pillars were placed immense monograms of the club, surrounded by many-coloured croton leaves, while the remaining pillars bore the figures 1890 in corresponding colour and size. But I must not forget to mention a delicate compliment paid to the Aurungabadites, who had licked us at tennis—a compliment which showed that we deserved success, because we knew how to accept defeat in a generous spirit. On the wall of the ball-room, at one side of the entrance, were fastened up, radiating from a common centre, lawn-tennis bats, each having a ball fastened to it, while tennis and badminton bats, balls and shuttle-cocks were artistically grouped round. Beneath were pretty light draperies, consisting of tennis-nets, and in the centre in large letters surrounded in laurels was the word "Aurungabad." The credit of this pretty arrangement and delicate compliment to our guests is due to Mrs. Waddington. The library, in which the refreshment-tables were placed, was also very beautifully decorated, the large book-cases being entirely covered by handsome fulkaries, evergreens, deer heads, shields, &c., the clock being covered up also, so that the flight of time might not be noted by the guests:—

> "On with the dance, let joy be unconfined,
> No rest till morn, when youth and pleasure meet,
> To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

The dancing commenced about 10, and was kept up with spirit till about 4 a. m. The supper and refreshments were all that the most fastidious could desire. The ball finished with Sir Roger de Coverly; and after a second adjournment to the supper-room, the guests began to depart.

> "And now they part till next they meet,
> And each one draws o'er him the sheet
> And all were glad to rest their feet
> After that night of revelry."

I must not forget to mention that Mr. Waddington and the honorary secretary, Surgeon-Major Henderson, were the principal hosts of the evening; the former gentleman enacting his part with an oldfashioned courtesy of the fine old English gentleman style, which is all the more charming because it is so seldom met with now-a-days. The gallant honorary secretary was a host in himself, apparently ubiquitous, dancing with the wall flowers, giving supper to the supperless, looking after everything, and to all appearance indefatigable.

As the races had somewhat fallen through in consequence of the number of entries not being quite up to expectation, a return cricket match with Arungabad was arranged for Friday and Saturday. Winning the toss Captain Plumer decided to put Nagar in. Owing to heavy rain on Wednesday, the wicket continued to play very badly, and Nagar was only able to put together 78 runs before the last wicket fell, Mr. Steuart with a useful 26 being the highest scorer. During the afternoon the wicket improved and Aurungabad knocked up the respectable total of 125, of which Captain Plumer contributed 65 by some clean and free hitting and without giving any chances. Captain Welchman made 15, Mr. Hardy 20, and Mr. Langhorne 14, the rest of the eleven scoring two runs between them. Going in a second time Nagar made 172 for the loss of two wickets, by 1 o'clock on Saturday, Captain Page contributing no less than 90, not out, Mr. Kennedy 42 not out, and Mr. Wilkins 23. Aurangabad with 126 to make to win and only an hour and a half to do it in, (owing to the stumps having to be drawn at 2-30 in consequence of the races being fixed for 3-30,) went in shortly after 1 o'clock, but luck was against them, and by the time the stumps were drawn they had 9 wickets down for 80 runs. The match was thus drawn considerably in favour of the home team.

On Saturday morning one of the most interesting events of the week came off in the shape of the entertainment given by Major Price and the Officers of the 17th Field Battery Royal Artillery. The gallant hosts had made every arrangement for the comfort of their guests; a tent furnished as a drawing room provided shelter from the sun, and a table which groaned under all sorts of good things—mullegtanny soup, tea, coffee, pegs, liqueurs, &c., provided refreshment for the inner man. The sports commenced with a tent-pegging competition between the Gunners and the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. Lieutenant Morris and three non-commissioned officers of the 17th F. B. R. A. carried off in splendid style seven pegs in two runs by sections, the peg which would have made a possible eight proving too tough for the lance which struck it, the shaft breaking and the head running in the peg. The H. C. Cavalry, under Lieutenant Audien, were scarcely less successful, getting six pegs and a strike. In tent-pegging with swords the H.C. Cavalry were victors. After the tent-pegging was over, came the driving competition, four gun teams driving at a trot; a figure called the "Rose," figures of eight, and other intricate evolutions, were performed by signal, without a hitch. How the teams escaped collision in going through such small circles was astonishing. Driving through pegs and posts came next, four teams competing. The team which distinguished itself at the recent assault-at arms in Poona went through on this occasion also, under a minute, without touching anything. Then came heads and posts at a canter and the manner in which the heads of Turks and Russians flew far and wide was appalling. But now to the rescue. The V. C. race called forth a gallant band; the dead and dying lay in a heap on the far side of an imposing looking wall. To add horror to the scene fireworks were let off among the wounded, but nothing daunted the rescuers sped on over the wall to the scene of slaughter, not even deterred by a lively fire of blank cartridges from twelve carbines, with a wounded man apiece, the rescuers sped over two more walls and back home again, though the hearts of the spectators bled for one of the wounded. Through a gaping wound his life's blood poured forth in the shape of rags and paper. When nearing the goal, he parted company with his legs. Finally his trunk went also; and when his gallant rescuer arrived home all that was left of the wounded man was his shirt! it is needless to add that this would-be V.C. man was disqualified as being under weight. The event brought to a conclusion a most pleasant morning's entertainment. In the afternoon the second day's races came off, the results of the various races being as follows:—

Moab, Minden, Balotra, Stockwell, and Enid, W O. for their respective races.

"The Fly-away Stakes."

Mr. Harrington's g c b m Dresden China, 11st 11lb, Mr. Morris ... 1
Mr. J. L. Orr's g c b m Nancy, 11st 6lb, Owner ... 2
Mr. Harvest's b c b p Black Buck, 9st 11lb, Mr. Woolmer ... 3

This race was twice run, Dresden China coming in on both occasions first.

"Charger Race," 1 mile.

Capt. Monk's b a h Nemo, 8st, Jessa ... 1
Col. Lynch's ch c b gel Harvester, 10st, Wool ... 2
Mr. Cunningham's b a h Ormond, 8st, Durma ... 3
Mr. Elmslie's b aus gel Skylark, 12st, Mr. Woolmer... 4

"The Collector's Cup," 6 furlongs.

Col. Lynch's b a gel Sunny Days, 12st 4lb. Wool... 1
Mr. Woolmer's g a p Mirror, 10st 6lb, Owner ... 2
Mr. Woolmer's br c b m Brigantine, 9st 7lb, Jessa ... 3
Mr. Harrington's b a p Viking, 9st 8lb, Durma... 4

Sunny Days has won this cup two years running.

"The Pony Scurry."—½ mile.

Mr. Norris' d c b p Alderman, 10st 8lb, Mr. Woolmer... 1
Col. Lynch's b c b m Star One, 10st 6lb... 2
Mr. S. E. Orr's gr a p Gloire de Dijon, 10st 9lb, Mr. Morris ... 3
Mr. Maxwell's b a p Adam, 11st, Owner... 4
Mr. Harvest's gr c b p Black Buck, 10st 8lb, Durma. 5

"Point to Point Chase-about," 2 miles.

Mr. Whyte's gr a p Ascalon, 10st 7lb, Mr. Morris ... 1
Mr. Woolmer's b c b p Masher, 10st 7lb, Woolmer ... 2
Mr. Heywood's b a p Robin, 11st 7lb, Owner... 3
Mr. J. L. Orr's gr c b g Kohinoor, 11st 7lb, Owner... 4
Mr. Hardy's b c b p Road to Ruin, 11st 7lb, Owner... 5

"The Pony Race," ½ mile.

Mr. Woolmer's gr a p Mirror, 10st 7lb, Owner.
Col. Lynch's b c b p Star One, 9st 7lb.

This race was a W. O., as Col. Lynch's pony had been taken home by mistake.

"The Lancashire Fusiliers, Cup," ½ mile.

Mr. Woolmer's b c b p Brigantine, 11st 2lb, Owner... 1
Mr. Morris' d c b p Alderman, 9st 10lb, Jessa ... 2
Mr. Whyte's ch c b m Vixen, 10st 1lb, Mr. Morris... 3
Mr. Maxwell's b a p Adam, 1 st 2lb, Owner ... 4

"The Non-Commissioned Officers' Race, ½ mile.

Corpl. Peachey's Ally Sloper, Owner ... 1
Qr. Mr. Sergt Bassett's Mc'Nab, Sergt. Ferguson... 0
Sergt. King's Tootsie, Owner ... 0
Sergt Godfrey's Dook, Snook, Owner ... 0
Bombr. Rose's Lord Bob, Owner ... 0
Sergt. Day's Ubique, Owner... 0

Saturday evening's entertainment was to have consisted of an amateur theatrical performance, but this having fallen through, a Cinderella dance was got up instead; Mrs. Waddington and Mrs. Hume Henderson undertaking to arrange for refreshments. This dance brought our festivities to a conclusion, and next day most of our guests departed, some to Poona to take part in the gaieties there, others to their own stations,—all of them, we hope, carrying away pleasant recollections of the Ahmednagar week of 1890.

A SOLDIER'S ESCAPADE IN TOWN.

Before Mr. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Gunner Walshe appeared in response to a summons, charging him with rash and negligent driving in the town, on the night of the 2nd instant. Mr. Crisp, of the Bombay Tramway Company, witnessed the proceedings for the company and said he had reported the matter to the accused's Colonel, who had advised him to adopt proceedings in a Civil Court.

Annajee Babajee, a victoria driver, who had obtained the summons against the accused, deposed that he was standing at about half-past nine with his conveyance in the street outside the Government Dookyard, near the Great Western Hotel. While he was waiting there for two European passengers, who had entered the hotel, the accused and another soldier forcibly entered the conveyance, and told him to drive on. As he (the driver) refused, the gunner snatched the reins from him, knocked him off his box, and drove away. A European police officer and a sowar were informed about the conduct of the soldiers, who were accordingly pursued. The artillerymen were stopped in their career by coming in contact with a tram-car, near the Town Hall. Witness said his horse was not injured, but he suffered damages by breakage to his conveyance of about Rs. 15.

Prisoner: Was I dressed in white or khaki and was I the person who knocked you off the box?—You were dressed in khaki, but I am not sure who knocked me off the box.

Ramchunder Sittaram, tramway conductor No. 150, next said that the accused drove into his car, near the Town Hall, in consequence of which the footboard was broken, and one of the wooden stanchions cracked.

Corroborative evidence of another witness was recorded.

Prisoner, in defence, said: I beg your pardon, Sir, we got down from a tram-car, and me and my friend get a bottle of lemonade. We got into a gharry again, Sir, and "we axed" the gharrywalla to drive on. He was then on the pavement and not on his box. We "axed" him several times to get on his box. which he refused. I then told him if he would not get on the box we would drive the gharry round to the Town Hall. He would not get on his box, Sir, and as to the statement of his being knocked of the box, this is not true, as he was never on his box. Me and my friend drove the gharry on, and in turning the street corner at the Town Hall we came in collision with a tram-car, which was quite an accident. The train was running at the time.

Mr. Crisp, on being appealed to by the Magistrate, assessed the damages at Rs 10.

The Magistrate: I have to deal here with a charge of rash and negligent driving. With regard to the damages to the Tramway Company, I suppose the parties have tried to come to a settlement about the matter.

Mr Crisp: We wrote to the Commanding Officer of the battery, who referred us to a Civil Court. As I thought it was only a drunken spree I did not wish to institute further proceedings.

The Magistrate informed the prisoner that nothing justified him in acting as he did to the driver and the way he drove. Fortunately no person was injured. But he must fine him Rs.5 and award Rs. 2-8 to the victoria driver and Rs.2-8 to the tramway company for the damages to the tram-car. The parties will of course have to raco-ver the remainder in the Civil Court.

MILITARY NEWS.

An appeal for aid has been made on behalf of the National Rifle Association by a correspondent of the *Times*, and is based upon the ground that the Association has rendered signal service to the country in regard to rifles and rifle-shooting generally.

A decision placing Volunteer officers on the same footing in regard to presentations at Court as the officers of the Yeomanry and Militia, has been arrived at. This, it is stated, was done after the whole question had been carefully considered by a committee consisting of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Latham, Lord Brownlow, Lieutenant-General Fremantle, and Colonel Eyre, M. P.

The new steel lances, which are to be supplied to the German cavalry, have not aroused much admiration among most military authorities in Europe. It is thought that these lances, if they possess the necessary force in striking a blow, will prove heavier than the present light wood weapon, which weighs about 3½ lb.; also, that they will be liable to bend from the shock of a blow against a heavy body; and, lastly, that in cold weather, and particularly during frost, they will be difficult to hold, and hard to manage. Bamboo lances, such as are used by us in India, have been experimented with, but discarded as too slight, and there has been some talk of experiments with light aluminium lances.

THE SEQUEL TO THE APOLLO STREET FIRE.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the alleged fraud on the Queen Insurance Company, arising out of the fire in Apollo Street on the 12th November 1889, formed the subject of adjourned investigation before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and a common jury. Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody was again arraigned for trial. Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Queen Insurance Company, while Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, defended the prisoner.

The case in which Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody, a Parsee, stands charged with cheating, in that he, on the 13th December last, intentionally deceived one John Halliday Symington with respect to certain property in his godowns in Nos. 59 and 61, Apollo Street, on the occasion of the fire which occurred there on the 11th November last, and thereby dishonestly induced the said John Halliday Symington to deliver over to him a sum of Rs. 40,000, the property of the Queen's Insurance Company. Also that on the 13th December last he prevented the said John Halliday Symington from making further enquiries into the circumstances respecting the goods destroyed at the fire in Apollo Street by falsely representing that at that time he had no other goods of any description in any other godowns except those in Apollo Street and the Prince's Dock, and thereby preventing him from making further enquiries as to his (accused's) right to the insurance monies, the omission of which act by the said J. H. Symington was likely to do him (Mr. Symington) harm, was resumed.

Bhowram Ragoba, a clerk in Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., examined, said the books produced at the time of the investigation did not in any way indicate that there was more than one shop, nor did he know that there was more than one. With the exception of the goods at the Apollo shop he knew of goods only at the Prince's Dock. In making up the adjustment he allowed for the fire-engines at the Prince's Dock. The accused produced no stock book, but produced an invoice-book, sails memoranda books, and a number of cash or ledger books. He made a memorandum of the sales effected; part of it had been lost or mislaid; he produced the rest. One of the articles investigated was white worsted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: I only acted in this matter under the direction of Mr. Young, and all I did was to find out from the invoices about the goods claimed for. I found that the greater portion of the names of the European firms from whom these goods were imported were mentioned in the claim, and could there identify them with the invoices. Each invoice gave all particulars of price, &c., &c. The invoices-books and sails books remained in our office as long as we needed them, and the accused never objected to our examining them in any way we liked. He took no part in the investigation except in reading out entries from the sails book when asked. I never asked him if he had any other goods in any other godown, nor did Mr. Young to my knowledge. In the claim or fire-engines accused produced an invoice for often, and claimed for one only. I had no reason to suppose that he had a warehouse at Prince's Dock.

Can you tell me of any instance in which the accused told you that the surplus in any invoice should go to the claim of sundry goods?—Yes. One was in the matter of some scales. I cannot say how many he claimed for, or how many should go to the sundry goods claim. That is the only instance I can remember.

Do you recollect a claim being made for 25 doz. buckets?—Yes. My memo. shows invoices for 100 dozen; the sails books show 30½ doz. sold. I did ask accused about the balance. There was another item of 25 drums of spindle oil; he produced invoices for 100 drums.. I did not ask him about thebalance. Our investigation was confined simply to the invoices referring to the items of the sails, and I took no steps to discover the entire value of the stock-in-trade, nor did I receive instructions to do so. The accused never made the slightest difficulty in the assistance I wanted.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell, witness could not tell the value of the fire-engines, nor the scales.

Nowrojee Byramjee, formerly a bill collector in the employ of the accused, said he knew of the accused having two other shops besides the one at Apollo Street. There was one in Bhaji Pala Street, and one near the race course. At the time of the fire there were goods in both these places. On the day of the fire he was serving in the Apollo Street shop. The value of goods then there was about Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 16,000. It was not quite full. There was a telephone in the Apollo Street shop and another at the Bhaji Pala shop. If there were no goods that were required at the latter shop they were got from the Fort shop, and if they were not there, they were got from the godown. Sails were entered in the market as well as the Fort shop books.

You were dismissed by the accused?—Yes, he asked me to get a *ghoramala*, and because I could not find one he dismissed me; that was the only reason.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: I was dismissed about three months ago. It is not a fact that I was dismissed for stealing money.

Did you take round a circular from the accused to the various Insurance Companies? No.

Mr. Levy, manager of the indent department of Messrs. Bull, Bevan and Company, tendered for cross-examination, said he had been to the accused's shop on the day of the fire. It was then full of goods, and he roughly estimated the value at about Rs. 75,000; they were certainly quite worth Rs. 40,000. Accused's credit was good at the time. He was about ten minutes in the shop.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Before you were called by the prosecution you made a statement to Mr. Symington?—Yes.

Did you not then make a statement diametrically opposed to the one you have stated in cross-examination?—What was that statement?

Did you not say the goods were worth only Rs. 20,000?—I never said anything of the kind.

Did you not tell Mr. Symington with reference to the bales of wool that if he had taken out a search warrant he would have found them in another godown?—No.

Did you say that the wool you were shown was the same as you had sold?—No.

Why did you go to the shop on the day of the fire?—I went on business, but I can't say what.

But you can remember a long list of articles in the shop?—Yes, certainly. I did not ask him for any orders.

You were only there 10 minutes. Which goods did you look at?—All the goods I have mentioned. This terminated the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner on being questioned denied having had an interview with Mr. Symington on the 12th December, but he acknowledged to have received a letter, dated the 12th, and on the 13th signed the declaration mentioned. He remembered the terme and signed it on being misled by Mrs Symington with regard to the policy for Rs. 20,000. Mr. Symington was satisfied as to the claim as he had lost goods worth Rs. 80,000. Mr. Symington asked whether he had other goods which were covered by the policy for Rs. 40,000. He knew that there were several godowns. The claim was limited to Rs. 48,000, because the policy for Rs. 20,000 could not b. found at the time. Mr. Symington had himself inspected the shop and godown at Bhaji Pala Street a few months before the fire. With regard to the letter in May, a more fuller reply was not sent, because its meaning could not be understood, and left his solicitors to reply.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury, said:—With regard to the claim the prisoner's statement that he could not have known what the bases uponwhich the investigation was carried on. They had heard that he was frequently present, and the method already explained had been adopted because no stock book could be or was produced. This was rather surprising that a man who was supposed to have carried on so large a business kept none. Consequently the valuation was made on a perfectly erroneous basis, and the prisoner, an old business man, must have known that Mr. Symington's suspicions were first aroused only when a certain other policy effected by the accused for Rs 7,100 was about to expire and needed renewal. Another point was whether the prisoner intentionally made untrue ones. The accused had given no explanation when called upon by Mr. Symington, and it was for them to say whether they could take his statement just made as such. It was impossible for Mr. Symington to discover now, as he would have done before, what goods were in the shop if it had not been for the declaration. If then they believed that this declaration was made intentionally false and for the purpose of making the claim, then they would have to come to the conclusion that Mr. Symington would be harmed. Those were the salient points of the case. What the prosecution had to prove was, what was stated in the charges, to consider the prisoner's explanation through his solicitors. With regard to Mr. Levy, was it likely that Mr. Symington would have called him as a witness if he had not told him something favourable, and though he had been put in the witness-box, he had been placed there so that his learned friend might examine him. He had placed the facts of the case before them, and believed that all the theory of the prosecution had been borne out by the evidence, and considering the pointsby urged him and also those which would be urged by his learned friend, and return their verdict.

Mr. Lang, in replying, said that at the Police Court the whole of the evidence of the prosecution broke down one after another under cross-examination, and had there admitted that the shop at the time of the fire was full of goods, and it was valued by several of the witnesses before them here at considerably over Rs. 40,000, and though the prosecution had most warily avoided that point in order to allow their charges to stand. Counsel then read the sections bearing on the charges; and continuing, said that the whole essence of this case was that the action had to be done dishonestly or with the actual intention of deceiving. The investigators proceeded, it appears, worked on the supposition that there were no other goods, and just turn round and say that they were deceived. That the basis upon which they were working was unknown to the accused was without doubt, and it was a point for their serious attention, and before they found the prisoner guilty, they were to be satisfied that he made that declaration dishonestly, fraudulently or intentionally. They were to consider that he had, for some years, been carrying on a very considerable business in ship-chandlers goods, and effected an insurance forRs. 44, 000upon the goods in the shop ten months before the fire, and the whole evidence went to show that he did keep goods to that value there. The shop was burnt down, and the following day he advises the Insurance Company of his loss, at that time giving his loss and claiming Rs. 60,000, thinking that besides the policy already mentioned he had another with them for Rs. 20,000 more. It was never pretended by the prosecution that the basis upon which the investigation was carried out. The claim was, of course, for £3,306-3-0, or nearly Rs. 48,000; but they were not for a moment to suppose that that sum covered all damages, for the actual loss was about Rs. 80,000, and as only Rs. 40,000 had been insured all that remained to be done was to show that goods to that value were actually there. Another point and an important one, for their consideration was, was it the conduct of a man, who was not certain of his claim and his right to it, to have waived his claim to salvage, as the accused did, and that only on the ground that the claim would be paid up in three days and unreservedly? Counsel, therefore, said that it was an extremely unfair advantage to take of a person, who, like the accused, had, at the best, a very imperfect knowledge of English, to get him to sign that declaration, which it is more than possible he took to mean what he had stated that day; and it was only another way of bolstering up a weak case. With the evidence for the prosecution they would have to place along side the integrity and rectitude of the prisoner's character spoken to by so many persons and as far as he was able to see, the only conclusion that they could come to would be that more ill-advised case, really instigated upon representation of a discharged servant, and never been presented before them and this Court for decision.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said the prisoner was charged with the offence of cheating. But at the outset it would be as well if he drew their attention to the course they ought to adopt with regard to the case. On the one hand, if they considered that the prisoner had criminally and dishonestly acted as represented, it would be their duty towards the upholding of strict integrity and honesty among all persons of so large a mercantile body as the Bombay public, to bring in a verdict of guilty; but, on the other hand, if they found, even that the prisoner had done something that was wrong, and which may have caused pecuniary damage to a certain body, and that act did not come in every way within the sphere of the criminal laws they would give him the benefit of the verdict of not guilty. His Lordship then proceeded to review the evidence. With regard to Mr. Symington's evidence referring to the conversation of the 12th, they had Mr. Payne's evidence as to the brief; and from all that they would see that the idea was not an afterthought. If, therefore, they came to the conclusion that it was not an after-thought, they would have to decide whether the evidence had satisfactorily proved the particulars of that conversation. On the morning of the 13th the accused is said to have gone to the office of Mr. Symington. Up to that time nothing had been said about the other godowns; but with regard to that interview it would appear that it was the first occasion on which any allusion was made to other godowns nor was the idea of the declaration suggested before that day. With this they would take the accused's, story, which was that he was taken by surprise and had no idea as to the scope of the document he had signed, and they had to consider whether they could accept the prisoner's explanation of what he took to be the reach of the declaration in question; and if they found that the accused was, as he said, taken by surprise, and did not understand it to refer to goods other than those covered by the policy of Rs. 40,000, of course, any intentional fraud on his part would be done away with. In regard to the first charge, they had to decide the prisoner intentionally and fraudulently deceived Mr. Symington in delivering over to him the Rs. 40,000 and, secondly, whether, by the representations of the accused, Mr. Symington omitted to do what he would otherwise have done with regard to making further enquiries. With all these they would take into consideration the good character and integrity of the accused, which was testified to by so many witnesses, that he had been honest and straightforward in all his dealings. It was, therefore for them to consider whether, under the circumstances disclosed, the accused acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

The jury after retiring returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 10 a. m. on Saturday, the 20th instant.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Among the candidates selected for the Civil Service of India in 1888, declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the Final Examination, Vengal V. Chetty stands second with 2,629 marks. W. Chetty gained a prize in Tamil £30.

The Gilchrist scholar selected for this year is Birendra Chunder Sen.

Mr. Jehangir Framji Batliboi, of Bombay, who has been studying engineering for two years under Mr. Cuthbert S. Metcalfe, Principal of Hendon Engineering, Institute, Sunderland, is about to return to Bombay, having completed his course of training. He appeared in no less than five different Government examinations, and passed in every one successfully. In his final examinations, which were very advanced, he passed with great distinction. He also succeeded in obtaining a Queen's prize for excellence in finished mechanical drawings, submitted for competition in London. Mr. J. F. Batliboi has been elected a member of Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

In the July examination of the Joint Board of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Nowrojee Merwanjee Tarachand- of the Grant Medical College, passed in Elementary Anatomy and Physiology.

Arrivals.—Khan Bahadur Bejonji Sorabji; Dr. S. K, Nariman, Mr.Cursetjee Pestonjee, L.M. and S.; Mr. Rustomji Framji Badhurji; Mr. Dorabji Narwanji Badhurji; Mr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Badhurji, and Mr. Adnan S. Ali, all from Bombay. Mr. Pokhraj Lal from Behar.

Departure.—Khan Bahadur Bejonji Sorabji, for Bombay.—*Indian Magazine.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

September 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 3a.m. to-day.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Cable Perim-Suakin interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th September, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	1	27	2P.M.	...
Teheran	17	11	3	...	55
Suez	17	1	55	1	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 17th September, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	18	...	1
" Madras	...	42	...	1

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS.

On Saturday at Calcutta Criminal Sessions in this case Mr. Marshall, the Manager of the Bank was further examined:—

In reference to the telegram sent to the London Board and the reply. The one from witness was as follows:—"Have discovered about twelve lakhs have been stolen by Cashier extending over eight years. Offers to hold at disposal of Chartered Bank assets about twelve lakhs. Shall we institute criminal proceedings? Full particulars by letter next mail. Acting under legal advice." The reply was as follows:—"Must not compromise felony. Therefore make no arrangement. Refrain criminal prosecution, but may abandon the Bank's claim in exchange for five lakhs or more of security legally transferred. See that security is ample in every respect. Complete before you grant formal release."

Witness then detailed the refusal of Shama Charan's relative to place assets at the disposal of the Bank until the Bank refrained from instituting criminal proceedings against Shama Charan. Witness acted all along under legal advice. Swears he never promised to assist him in any way. Witness then detailed subsequent events, and concluded by saying that he never tendered, in his own name, in witness' behalf, for the 4 per cent. loan of July 1889. Witness with Mr. Frizell, did make a tender for one lakh, but the tender was not accepted.

The telegram of the 18th is in cipher. I have seen the circular about the chits. It does apply to the chits I alluded to, and distinctly prohibited taking money on chits. I will contrive their being given. I have not stopped the system. I permit it to go on knowing it is forbidden. I would allow a reasonable limit. In my case I should take to the extent of two or three thousand rupees. I would leave it to the discretion of my Cashier; about a month's salary or thereabouts would be the amount I should allow. Mr. Anderson had no right to go away; he owed this money to the Cashier. It was his duty to me to have told me. It was his duty I can't say any more. It is worse to owe a man money when I am at a distance of fourteen days' journey than when I am in daily contact with him. The moment he left I ceased to be his superior. The appointment is made from England. I would have made him arrange the matter with the Cashier. He could not have left without consulting me. I did not personally have Shama Charan's house surrounded. I took steps however to have it done. After what I said yesterday in reference to having left him in the belief he would be helped, and so I consider that I acted honestly and straightforwardly. The police did not prevent him from leaving his house; he was only being watched, his movements were watched. I suppose the police would not have prevented him leaving the house. It was in accordance with my instructions that they were to "shadow" Shama Charan. They continued to do so all along. The estimate of the property made out by Mr. Farr was an oral one. Mr. Farr said the property was worth above two lakhs doubtful. I took no steps to ascertain this. This is Mr. Lindsay's signature to the petition adjudicating Shama Charan an insolvent. I mean to say that up to the 17th, the date of the telegram, these people had offered to give up their property unconditionally and without the Bank agreeing to withdraw criminal proceedings. I do not know why they changed their minds. I was under the impression they had changed their minds. I did not question them on the subject and cannot give any reasondoing so. I did not ask Mr. Farr why they had on changed, I persist in saying that the word "unconditionally" was used. I left the matter with my lawyers in reference to the delivery of the property. The Board of Directors are not communicating directly with the solicitors so far as I am aware.

To Mr. Apcar.—I did not give the securities over to the Official Assignee. The Bank had not received a pice of money from Shama Charan or any one on his behalf on account of these alleged defalcations. At the interview in my drawing-room I said I was kindly disposed towards Shama Charan. I meant by this that I did not get into a rage with him, but used calm language and spoke quietly. I did not lose my temper. I took advice after receiving communications from the Directors. I did not in any way have dealings or transactions with Shama Charan except through my "chit" account. The Banks books are kept in the first room of the Treasury; it is called the booksafe. Beyond that is an iron door to the inner room. After Shama Charan left I ascertained what chits of the Bank officials were existing. There were none of officials who were not in Calcutta at the time.

To the Court.—The slips referring to remittances made to the Bank of Bengal still exist. Up to the time of the receipt of the first letter I believed only three lakhs had been taken by Shama Charan; not more, I spoke to the solicitors about the police shadowing Shama Charan; I suggested to Mr. Farr to have him watched till I received instructions from London.

To Mr. Apcar.—There are two telegrams I received, and the code words have been correctly translated by me. These were the telegrams from London, dated 23rd April and 21st May respectively:—"Telegram received must defer, reply in respect of criminal proceedings until after receipt of your letter."

"Institute criminal proceedings; act upon as much at possible, Linklater's letter of the 23rd April referred to in your letter of the 25th April."

To the Foreman.—The Director's letter prohibiting Bank officials from speculating and over drafts, did not apply to Shama Charan. The securities against which advances were made to Shama Charan were against shares. Such advances were made frequently to a small extent. I can't say for what purpose he required these advances. The fact of these advances never led me to suspect Shama Charan was engaged in speculation. The entries in the Bank of Bengal pass book represented cash, notes, and cheques also. When cheques were sent to the Bank of Bengal the amounts would be credited the same day in the pass book. These cheques were drawn on the Bank of Bengal invariably. The other cheques go through the clearing house. If dishonoured they would not be credited. It would thus frequently occur that the balances of the Bank of Bengal cash, ledger, and pass books would not tally. The deposits in the Banks of Bengal were managed by Shama Charan alone without consultation with the Accountant or Sub-Accountant. I can't say whether it ever happened. The pass book was kept till the following day with the Bank of Bengal. I can't say if ledger vouchers were passed in my office without being initialled. Bank of Bengal Ledger vouchers are put away with the other vouchers, and placed in the record room. They are marked to show they have been passed through the books. Cheques on the Bank of Bengal when money was required were signed by the Accountant and Agent. They were I believe, often written out by Shama Charan. It has not been ascertained in my office that the notes received in exchange for these cheques have been accounted for in the books. I have not examined the book for the purpose. Shama Charan was invariably treated as a trusted officer of the Bank. I always treated him as such.

To a Juror.—Mr. Lindsay's suspicions in reference to the cash balances being wrong, was because they would not balance. He did not tell me what his suspicions were. The cash balance book should have been written up before the cash balance was counted by an European assistant. I can't say whether this book was written up on the night of the 14th. I have seen the cash balance book occasionally on the 15th. I saw it in the forenoon. The balance in hand on the evening of the 14th I can't speak to now. The balance entered was not the correct balance.

John Adamson examined by Mr. Apcar.—I am a Sub-Accountant in the Chartered Bank. I arrived about the 10th March of this year. I came from London. I had charge of the current deposit account department. I took over the cash on the evenings the first week after I came out. I took it over for about a week. Before I took over the cash, a *salaam* used to be sent to me. I then went and took a seat opposite the Cashier in the cash department. I there found a box of notes which I counted. I checked off cheques and vouchers in the cash balance book, and I satisfied myself as to the silver, that it was there. I counted the number of bags and found out that there was silver in them. The chits of the officers of the Bank were taken into consideration in counting up the bags. They were added to the silver. I ascertained what the amounts of the chits were from the Cashier. After I had checked the cash balance book and initialled it, the box was locked by the Cashier, and a peon would carry it into the treasury.

The result that I arrived at after checking the clean cash book with the cash balance book, was a difference of about five lakhs The clean cash book showed that we were five lakhs short in cash. I went generally round the whole office looking for the book, and ultimately found it leaning up against the wall behind the Cashier's table. I spoke to Shama Charan Sen about it. I was angry with him, and told him I was always being delayed in the balancing of the clean cash book through his department. He said I was a new hand at the work; that I had just come out, that I did not understand the system of work, and I could not order them about as men were used to be ordered about at home. I took away the cash balance book. On that particular occasion I had been delayed for the want of this book. I had been delayed on other occasions in a similar way by slips coming in the morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson.—I am 26. The system of checking in England is different. In England I should have seen for myself. No one ever put me up to this practice or suggested it. Here I at once commenced by allowing the Babu to call the balances to me. I do not swear that I never compared the figures once. I can't say how often I checked them myself.

Thomas Frazer said.—I am a Sub-Accountant of the Chartered Bank. I have been so for 4½ years. Among my duties is to take over the cash in the evening. During the last two years, four of us took it week about. I never checked the clean cash book in the course of the last two years. I used to check it when I first came out. The junior, the last man out from home, generally checks the clean cash book. The clean cash is checked the following day by a European. I was owing Rs. 400 or 500 when Shama Charan Sen left. I used to settle up once a month.

(*Proceeding to be Continued.*)

THE NATIVE PRESS.

STIMULATION OF INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—The case which the enterprising firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas have submitted to the Government of India and published *in extenso* in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* is deserving of serious consideration by all keenly interested in the industrial development of the country. The case, from the public point of view, has been very ably and judiciously discussed by our contemporary, and leaves nothing to be said. It is indeed passing strange that the authorities at head-quarters should be blotting out one of their most matured resolutions in reference to the stimulation of Indian manufactures. Either that famous resolution which India owes to the sympathetic Lord Ripon and his equally sympathetic Lieutenant, Sir Evelyn Baring, is an entity and a force for all practical purposes or it is a dead letter. If the latter, then, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's petition gives the industrial public just the handle needed to revive the agitation in view of the important object to be gained in the true interests of the country.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—We join our voice with that of our native contemporaries who have kept saying for some time past that a suitable memorial should be raised in honour of Professor Wordsworth. It is not every day that one meets with a man of the stamp of Mr. Wordsworth. It may be very long before it will be the good fortune of the University to find such another. Mr. Wordsworth sees in education the regeneration and the moral elevation of India. He has no sympathy with those who are against giving English education to the natives of India, because of some disagreeable manifestations of it. He has always been in deep sympathy with his pupils and has advocated the moral claims of natives to be placed on the same level with Englishmen. During the Ilbert Bill agitation, he lifted his voice far above the prejudices and frothy declamations of those heated times, and urged the claims of justice and morality in a series of admirable letters to the *Bombay Gazette*. His has never been an unreasoning championship. When latterly his faith in educated natives was sobered by experience, he had the sincerity to say so. Shall the natives do nothing for a friend so great, so true, so just?

OMINOUS CLOUDS ON THE FRONTIER.

The *Gujerati* discources:—The relations between the Amir and the Indian Government seem to be not a little strained. The former appears to have taken umbrage at the well-meant protest of Lord Lansdowne's Government against the barbarous treatment dealt out to rebels by Abdul Rahman and also to resent the attempt to push the frontier railway as far as Cabul. We have no desire to institute any unpleasant comparisons on the former subject, nor do we wish to decide how far Abdul Rahman is to blame for protesting against the contemplated railway extension to Cabul. Whatever the reasons for the estrangement between the Amir and our Government, they are to be regretted in the interests of the people of India, who will be called upon, should matters grow worse, to pay the penalty for the ceaseless activity of the military advisers of Government. Already four expeditions are contemplated in the immediate future, and it seems as if these and similar excursions are to last to the end of time. There is to be a military promenade on the Black Mountain border, an expedition against the tribes on the Kal Kohat frontier, and the Neahsud Waziris near Bannu, and lastly in the Zhob Valley. All these mean sport to the military authorities, but not so to the tax-payers, and we are really sorry that nothing is being done to check these and other costly military ventures.

The Indian Spectator opines:—Affairs in Afghanistan do not appear to encourage us in the belief that everything is going on right, as is attempted to be made out by the official organs here and in England. Indeed, the two leaders that have lately appeared in the columns of the *Times*, apparently from the pen of the inner cabal at the India Office, only corroborate the general suspicion that something ominous is brewing, though a pretence is made to allay that alarm by blandly suggesting in blatant tones that the relations of the Amir with the British are "excellent." It is much to be wished that such an *entente cordiale*, as the inspired organs state does exist, may soon be established. We can place very little reliance on the outward civilities and formalities supposed to have been lately exchanged by the Amir's Envoy with the Foreign Office at Simla. That fact does not necessarily exclude a non-belief in the strained relationship which has now subsisted for over 12 or even 18 months.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

The Indian Spectator has it:—It appears that there is some likelihood of a Committee of Native gentlemen being formed in Bombay to co-operate, to an extent, with the English Committee formed in London for the purpose of bringing about changes in the marriage laws of the Hindus. We glean from a Hindu contemporary that a preliminary meeting was held last Sunday at the residence of a leading member of the community, where the proposed changes were discussed, and it was ultimately resolved to call a larger meeting to decide what steps should be taken in the matter. As far as information reaches us the consensus of opinion at it was more or less in favour of all the reforms proposed by the English Committee, except one, *viz.*, that which has reference to the repudiation of a marriage which has taken place during the minority of both or either of the parties to it, after both or either has arrived at the age of majority. We only hope that the more intelligent portion of the Hindoo community at least will apply their minds to all the questions in a reasonable manner. We live in times, the spirit of which is against the toleration and continuance of customs, which are, to say the least, highly oppressive and cruel; and the time is gone for all the old talk about foreign interference and religious neutrality.

THE LATE MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

The Gujerati newspapers eulogize the good deeds and catholic benefactions of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., and dwell specially upon his honesty, foresight, and long experience as a merchant. Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—For years past the gentleman led almost a life of retirement owing to failing health. But Mr. Byramjee was well-known in his younger days as a shrewd man of business and uncommon sagacity. He was also one of the few representatives left of the old class of Parsi brokers. Mr. Byramjee was for a long time the broker of King & Co. Though he inherited a modest fortune from his good father, he might be said to be the architect of his own fortune, of which on the whole he seems to have made a fairly good use. Mr. Byramjee was the third Parsi gentleman who was nominated a member of the local Legislative Council since its establishment in 1861—the late Mr. Rustamjee Jamsetjee being the first, and our venerable citizen, Mr. Framjee N. Patel, being the second. Mr. Byramjee's public charities have been numerous, but the latest, which was referred to in these columns only three weeks ago, was his largest. It is sad to think that he has not lived long to realise the first fruit of his latest and most munificent endowment. Altogether he was a fair type of the older generation of wealthy orthodox Parsis, and the community suffers a distinct loss in his death.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—The death of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., removes from our midst one of the most sincere well-wishers of the Parsi community, who, while satisfying the legitimate wants of the indigent members of the race, was always ready to help forward the cause of social progress and material development of the community, as a whole. Born in 1822, and brought up in the rough school of varying vicissitudes of fortune, Mr. Byramjee dies at the [illegible] of 69 years honoured by his race, and [illegible] teemed for his agreeable bearing and good manly principles by all those who came in contact with him. His was a nature which knew not what it was to compromise in public or private affairs, which often stood in the way of his increasing popularity, but all the same his great personal merits and other good qualities of mind and heart never remained unacknowledged. His business aptitude was great, and he had a peculiar knack of fore-knowing events, which chiefly enabled him to steer clear of the business cataclysm which overtook Bombay during the Share Mania and other commercial excitements. Never was his practical wisdom more manifest than in his public and private charities, which were always made with discrimination and good sense to be in no way parochial in their nature; and by his last munificent gift of 24 lakhs of rupees for the establishment of an educational institution for the intellectual improvement of his own race, he has earned the lasting gratitude of the whole community. His death snaps off a link in the chain which binds the present generation with the past.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Pessimists are found of enlarging on the numerous accidents which happen to our men-of-war, but the following record given by the *United Service Gazette* will show that we have not quite a monopoly of misfortunes of that kind. The fleet engaged in the recent French naval manœuvres left Toulon on June 15, and had only been out a few hours when the Forbin dropped out of line, signalling that the piston rod of her starboard engine was carried away. She had to go into harbour to replace it, and her services were lost to the squadron for several days. On the 17th the feed pumps of the Dague broke down, and she had to be taken in tow by the Milan. The 22nd was a desperate day; first the Vauban had to fall out with hot bearings, then the Courbet carried away her steering gear and was nearly twenty-four hours replacing it, and then the Trident found she could not keep up with the fleet, though they were only steaming 8½ knots in a flat calm and smooth sea. On the 26th the Couleuvrine's boiler tubes started leaking and she had to be taken in tow by the Redoubtable, while the same office was performed for her sister ship the Dague, whose feed pump had again given out, by the Courbet. On the 27th the Vautour broke down and was unable to retake her station for more than twelve hours, and the next day the Trident did the same. The fleet was compelled to remain at Brest from June 29 to July 2 making good defects, and they had barely got outside when the Dague broke down in the same way as before. On the 17th, when going out of Brest, the Milan struck on a rock and knocked a hole in her bottom 7 feet long by 3 feet in depth, and her pumps hardly kept her afloat till she could reach the docks. She was temporarily repaired in a most creditable manner by the dockyard, and rejoined the fleet in a little under three days, but there is no doubt that in war time she would have been practically a lost ship. On the 28th the Epervier's circulating engine broke down, and she was obliged to go into dock at Cherbourg, where her injuries were found to be so serious that she is not expected to be out of the dockyard hands before September. It must be remembered that most of the accidents occurred to vessels which were not merely put into commission for the occasion with crews unaccustomed to the type of ship and engines, but formed part of the regular Mediterranean and Channel squadrons, so that their damages may be regarded as incidental to any well-found French fleet of the present day.

At the Curragh the Gordon Highlanders will again meet the Scots Greys, a detachment of which regiment was quartered with them at Belfast, where the officers messed with them, and before leaving for the Curragh presented them with a very pretty piece of plate in the shape of a silver eagle. A previous present from the Scots Greys in the form of a horseshoe, which had been through the Heavy Dragoon charge at Balaclava, is much valued by the Gordon Highlanders.

The umpires have given their decision in the matter of the brilliant raiding effected by Commander Barry's torpedo-boat flotilla from Alderney, and, after a fashion much favoured by naval umpires, it is more or less of a compromise. They have nothing but praise for the way in which the Plymouth attack was conceived and executed, they are of opinion that the existing defences of that port in no way render such an attack outside the limits of possible warfare, and they consider the lessons to be deduced, from it are of the highest value. They hold that the attack was perfectly lawful after war had been declared, and that the "A" fleet was seriously compromised by it, but, taking into consideration the evidence of the captains and officers of the watch, they decline to come to any absolute decision. The signalmen on duty on the Breakwater testify that the torpedo-boats were never seen till they had entered the Sound. Possibly as a sort of reaction from the exaggerated value set upon these *microbes* by the French, led by Admiral Aube, we have, I think, been inclined to underrate their powers. Commander Barry's boats were out every night while the war lasted, regardless of weather; they ranged as far as the Wolf Rock, and on one occasion one reached the Scillies, but the shortness of the hours of darkness was against them. They have, however, shown that if unhappily we were at war with France, and if she had as seaworthy torpedo-boats, handled as skilfully as ours, the Channel would be closed to British merchantmen. To have learned this lesson is worth the whole cost of the manœuvres.

In spite of the terrible accidents in the magazines of Kummersdorf, Spandau, and Hanau, writes the *Broad Arrow*, the rage for new explosives suffers no diminution, and we are informed from private sources that an entirely novel species of projectile was submitted to the Emperor William before he embarked for his present yachting tour. The invention is in the form of a shell, and can be so employed either with Shrapnel or any smaller *mitraille*, or it may be used with an explosive far more powerful than any of the known picrates. The projectile in question, we have reason to believe, is destined to be used with the rifled mortars described in the *Broad Arrow* a few weeks back. Gunnery is certainly the great craze now in German military circles, and the officer who elects to pose as a student in ballistics is tolerably sure of getting good marks against his name on the War Minister's list, even though he occasionally kills a few men in carrying out his experiments.

A startling story, and one that has filled us with the most profound astonishment, comes from the Mediterranean station. On opening the 6-inch magazine of H.M.'s. Benbow, at 11-30 a. m. one day last month, the petty officer discovered a large quantity of water in it, reaching some three or four inches above the floor boards. The magazine was at once cleared of powder, and the ship's artificers set to work to discover the source from which the water proceeded. This particular magazine had been examined some four hours previously, when it was quite dry, so that the large amount of water seen at 11-30 had found its way into it during the time specified. The water being pumped out, the flooding arrangements were first examined, as it was concluded that to some defect in these the accident was due; however, the valves were found in perfect order, nor had they been interfered with for some days. The floor boards and side lining being subsequently removed, it was discovered that the water had percolated between the plates, and had run down the angle irons into the magazine. That such a event should occur to any of H. M.'s ships turned out of the Royal Dockyard is a pungent comment on the remarks of Rear Admiral Gordon, to which we drew attention last week, while the self-sufficiency of Lord George Hamilton and his colleagues at Whitehall should receive a rude shock.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. Stanhope, in answer to Sir G. Campbell, said: When voluntary retirement is permitted a combatant officer of fifteen years' service and upwards may retire on £120 a year if below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or on £250 if he has been three years in that rank. After twenty-five years' service a major may retire on £200 a year; after twenty-seven years a Lieutenant-Colonel can retire on £300 a year, and after thirty years' service on £365. A Lieutenant-colonel or colonel after completing his term of service in that rank may retire on £420 or £450 a year, according to the arm of the service in which he has served. A General Officer can retire at any time on the retired pay of the next lower grade, and a Major-General may retire at sixty years of age on £680 ay ear; a Lieutenant-General at the age of sixty-five on £830; and a General at the same age on £980 a year. A Captain or Lieutenant up to the age of fifty years, a field Officer up to fifty-five years and a General officer to sixty-seven years of age is liable in a time of emergency to be recalled to service in the Regular or Auxiliary Forces.

The *Daily News* states that the Spanish Government will soon publish the official report of the Naval Commissioners appointed to report on the trials of the submarine vessel El Peral lately made in Cadiz Bay. It seems that the report, though drawn up in very flattering terms for Lieutenant Peral, nevertheless recommends the Government not to construct any vessel of this class, as the trials have proved that the submarine vessel is unseaworthy, and that it does not offer the conditions required for submarine navigation, even on coasts and in fine weather. This report is a great disappointment to public opinion and the Press, which has been enthusiastic about the invention.

Signor Crispi has, says the Rome correspondent of the *Times*, been attacked severely by some of the Opposition journals for what is represented as his abject submission to the dictates of England, and there is no question that his position would be weakened before the country if he were not to insist on the full measure of what Italy is entitled to undergo the general agreement on the African question. There is a feeling in the country that Italy has got in the African division very little that is worth having, and though the Opposition is perfectly aware that Signor Crispi was opposed from the beginning to the African enterprise, it is certain that it will, while denouncing the colony, vigorously make use against him of any failure to maintain all that belongs to it, especially as against

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FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham Prestonkirk, N. B.
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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.

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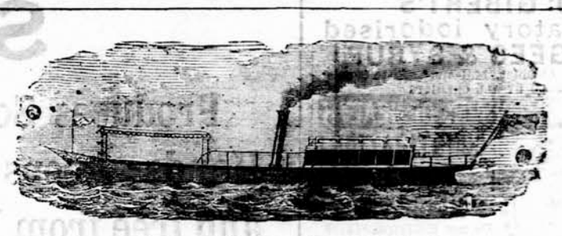
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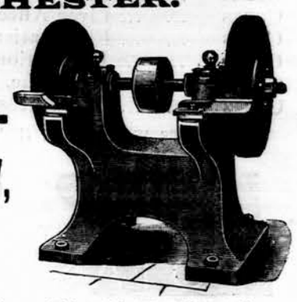
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BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
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Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
PRIZE MEDALS:
Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pay, assume at once that it is not pure.

NOTICES.



BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC
PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism,
Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.
The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store throughout the Australian Colonies.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
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GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
IN A HOT CLIMATE.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."
"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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